PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,765.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th July	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cliunak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719		1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	R. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

Tuition by EXPERTS.

For Prospectuses, etc.,
Apply to MANAGER,
NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL,
Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY, SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon. 12th July	noon.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 8th July	9 a. m.
DUMRA	2,171	Fri. 9th July	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

S. S "LHASA," 2,171 tons, sailing about 2 p. m. on Monday 5th July.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on Monday 12th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 8th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

3rd July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	30th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD.
Agent.
Albert Building Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Aug. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900 *	" 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828: 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued,
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS
Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.
A choice selection of
FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments,
Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:
Forbes Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY. 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prespective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,560 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
[illegible] ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the progress of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs. 15/8
"	7½ "	" 22
"	9 "	" 30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7¼ ins.	Rs. 26
"	8½ "	" 36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches .... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ...... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., {BOMBAY AND POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

GET READY FOR THE "MONSOON,"

Now is the time to order.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF APRONS.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF COVERS.
CARRIAGE WATERPROOF APRONS.
HARNESS WATERPROOF COVERS.
HORSE WATERPROOF LOIN COVERS.
Covers for Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, &c., &c., &c.
WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.
APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
and last, but not least,
GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

MCALPIN & HUGGETT,
FORT,
AGENTS FOR THE WILLESDEN PAPER & CANVAS WORKS, LD., LONDON.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.

2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.
"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Mardslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits...	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	" "	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "CALEDONIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

No. 1389-B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in CIVIL CAPACITIES, may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.

(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.

(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.

(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.

(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.

(6) Class of men required, e. g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.
Simla, the 23rd June, 1909.

28th

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 319 of 1908.

M. J. P. DE ANDRADE..........................Plaintiff.

vs.

THE MOHANLAL KANDAS GINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date, the first day of February, 1909, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRST.—All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Oomarawati Zillah, Oomarawati, in the Registration Sub-District of Oomarawati, admeasuring 3,440 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage and a well jointly belonging to the said premises and the premises hereinafter 2ndly described, on or towards the South by the property of Burjorji Hormusji Choksey, on or towards the East by the property of Angal Vakil, and on or towards the West by the said premises hereinafter secondly described and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Oomarawati, in Zillah Oomarawati, in the Registration Sub-district of Oomarawati, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-five gunthas, and assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Burjorji Hormusji Choksey, on or towards the East by the said premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the West by the property of Narayansing Tehsildar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

THIRDLY.—The buildings and factory standing on the said premises.

FOURTHLY.—1 Boiler (Mussgraves) 17 feet by 6 feet with Donkey pump.

1. High Pressure Engine (Tenjis) 13 in. cylinder and piston stroke 2 1-2 feet with feed pump, 20 gins (Platts Brothers), 4 bearings each.

6. Gins (Platts brothers), 5 bearings each.

Shafting 2 1-2 thick with 2 feet pulleys for the 20 gins and 2 1-2 feet pulleys for the 6 gins, Chimney.

Lathe 10 feet by 14 inch with fly wheel.

1 Oil Mill.

1 Boiler, 20 feet by 6 feet.

1 Boiler and Chimney at Hinganghat.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000. TONS
- STEEL BEAMS
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KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

(*Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act VI,* 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into **100,000** Shares of Rs. **100** each.

Offered to the Public and payable as follows:—

Rs. **2** per Share on Application.
Rs. **3** per Share on Allotment.
Rs. **5** per Share one month after Allotment.

The list will open at 11 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on Thursday, the 8th July 1909 (opens only for 5 hours.)

DIRECTORS:

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, Esq.
PRABHASHANKER DULPATRAM PATNI, Esq., CHIEF DEWAN, BHAWNAGAR.
THE HON'BLE MR. GOKULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH.
NOWROJI J. GAMADIA, Esq.
MULRAJ KHATAO, Esq. (Messrs. Khatao Macanji & Co.)
NAROTUM MURARJI, Esq. (Messrs Murarji Goculdas & Co.)
HAJI ESMAIL GULMAHOMED, Esq.
HAJI ABDULLA MIA HAJI AHMED KHANDWANI, Esq.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq. (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.)
RUNCHODDAS THAKERSEY, Esq. (Messrs. Madhowji Thakersey & Co.)
DAWOODBHOY FAZULBHOY, PEERMAHOMED, Esq.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director, (Munim to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Bombay.)

SOLICITORS.
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BANKERS.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS and the revival of Industries in India have shown what advantages the public can derive from large and well managed Banks. But notwithstanding the number of existing Institutions, the want is still felt in Bombay of a Bank which can specially meet the needs of Indian Commerce and Industry, that is of Commerce and Industry carried on in India alone and not dependent on other countries for prosperity.

With a view to supplying such a want The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, has been incorporated and registered.

In administering to the needs of the native community, Indian Bankers known as Shroffs, have fulfilled in the past and are still fulfilling useful duties. Owing, however, to the enlargement of trade and business, people have come to appreciate more fully the value of Banks, and they would, if Banks were more readily accessible, use them oftener than they do at present.

In order that this Bank may be readily accessible to those engaged in Indian Industries and Commerce, it is proposed that there should be a Branch of the Bank in what is known as the native or Mombadevi quarter of Bombay. This Bank would accordingly with such a Branch, provide facilities which, it is believed, do not at present exist in Bombay.

The Bank is to have a paid-up capital small in comparison to its capital, liable to be called up and unpaid; and it should on that account recommend itself to the Public as substantial and secure, and to shareholders as entitling them to larger returns than they would otherwise receive.

This opinion of the Directors finds confirmation in the following extract from a speech of Professor Lee Smith on Banking:—

> "It should be noticed that practically every English Bank, and so far as I can say every Bank in the West, has not all its capital called up. 'It is not to the interest of the shareholders that one rupee more capital than they can possibly help should be paid up.' The object of the capital of a Bank is not so much to make profit by investing it, as to command confidence and to attract persons to invest their money in deposit and current accounts, and therefore so long as they call up sufficient capital to attract account holders, 'there is actually loss involved in calling up any further capital because by increasing the capital of a Bank that portion of the money from which the main profits arise, is not increased.'"

The Directors of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, proposed to call up only Rupees 10 per share and to reserve the balance of Rupees 90 for future emergency.

The Bank will for the present have branches only in India, but the Memorandum and Articles of Association provide for the opening of branches outside India, also when the Directors may think it desirable to do so:

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank may be inspected at the office of the Company at Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Hummum Street, Bombay, and every person applying for a Share or Shares in the Bank or to whom any Share or Shares in the Bank shall be allotted, will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained at the office of the Bank.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for Shares should be made on the accompanying application form which should be sent together with the amount payable on application to the Directors of the Bank at the address appearing on the form.

Applications will be received between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p.m. (Standard Time,) on the 8th day of July, 1909.

If no allotment be made to an applicant his deposit will be returned to him without reduction, and if a partial allotment only be made to him the surplus of his deposit will be applied towards the payment of the Call payable by him on allotment.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Dated, 1st July 1909.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Do you want a SOUND SECOND-HAND CAR at a sound price? If you do, study this list.

	Rs.
WOLSELEY.—8-10 H. P., four seated, in excellent condition, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,800
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated, almost new, complete with hood, lamps (electric), &c.	3,200
DE DION.—8 H. P., 3 seated run-about, complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	1,500
WOLSELEY.—6 H. P., 3 seated run-about. A splendid little car, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,700
ALLDAYS and ONIONS.—8 H. P., four seated. A very serviceable car, complete with hoods, lamps, &c. ...	2,000
WOLSELEY.—12-14 H. P., 5 seated. Just the car for town or country use. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	2,700
ORLEANS.—12 H.P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. In first class condition. Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,250
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. Very smooth running. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,250
DE DION.—9 H. P. four seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	2,500
DE DION.—9-10 H. P. four seated, just repainted and with new hood, in beautiful condition	3,250
SIDDELEY.—10-12 H. P., almost new, 3 seated, complete with hood, lamps, &c. Accessories alone worth Rs. 1,000	4,000
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated in good condition, complete with lamps, Stepney wheel, &c.	2,800
DE DION.—9-10 H. P., four seated. Just thoroughly overhauled. In perfect condition, Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,000
PANHARD.—15 H. P., 4 cylinders, magneto and battery ignition, 5 seats, will do 40 miles an hour. A great bargain. complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,500
ORLEANS.—16-20 H. P., 4 cylinders, just completely overhauled. Can be painted any colour to suit customer. Complete with hood, lamps, &c. ...	3,500
RAPID.—10-12 H. P. This is a new car, complete with canopy, lamps, &c....	4,000
ARGYLE.—12-14 H. P. 2 cylinders 5 seats Complete with speedometer stepney wheel, hood, lamps &c.	3,400

Having studied the list consult our Mr. WHITE about the CAR of your CHOICE.

If you want to buy or sell a Car, let us know, we will do it for you. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

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2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled. ...	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

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BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 27,00,000

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER— Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:— "KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

AVAILABLE at once.—Excellent ACCOMMODATION for Bachelors and Married couples. Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Good, central position. Good Table. Terms on application to Box No. 1884, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELORS (Europeans only).—BOARD and RESIDENCE available in Upper Flat. Electric Lights and Fans. Excellent Table. References given and required. Terms Rs. 150 per month. Box No. 1885, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD and RESIDENCE available in a cool, airy Flat. Electric Lights and Fans. Home comforts. Terms moderate. Central position. Apply early to Box No. 1886, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 103, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate: Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once BOARD and LODGING in a good healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder: cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs 6 Apply Box No. 465, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAMILTON HOTEL.—Khandalla, Open throughout the year and monsoon. Weather fine and clear

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FLATS, TO LET, in the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to MANAGER, Pyrke's Apollo, Hotel.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year: and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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WANTED.—A SMART CLERK for the Advertisement Department of this Paper. Salary according to qualifications Apply by LETTER ONLY, with copies of testimonials, to the GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY.

WANTED.—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, good scholar and neat and clean Operator. Speed as stenographer, not less than 80 words a minute, and as a Typist, 35 words per minute Good salary to a really good man Sickly men not Wanted. Apply with sample of Typewritten letter and copies of testimonials to Box No. 1837, care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawingroom sofas and easy-chairs, single and double almiras, chest of drawers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboard, iron safes, Jest's fan, etc.

7 Warrangal carpets, 7 in. by 4 ft., and 6 Warrangal rugs, 4 in. by 2 1-2 ft.

20 White Vulcanized water proof coats.

85. ft. Carriage rubber tyre.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. John Viegas, consisting of D. B. B. L. 12 bore gun by W. Richard, S. B. B. L. Rifle (Tower 1869), S. B. B. L. Saloon Rifle sword with scabbard, loaded and empty cartridges, hunting knives, Die box Alter.

Also the effects of the late Mr. W. J. R. Smith:— 1 D. B. B. L. 12 bore hammerless gun by Webley and Scott.

At 3 p. m. (S. T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Light ruber-tyred victoria.

1 Light rubber-tyred shigram.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the receiver, in Suit No. 437 of 1909, (Vasanji Triccamji and Co. vs. Esmaelbhai Sewji and others.)

1 rubber-tyred open phaeton with hood.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BANDMANN THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cruickshank Road, Esplanade, opposite the Municipal Building, the building materials of Bandmann Theatre, consisting of large quantity of corrugated sheets of roof and walls, teak and jangle-wood timber, posts, ceiling, iron folding stage, compoundwood, also about 300 teakwood arm and 300 bentwood chairs, dressing tables, mirrors, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Private offers will be received by the undersigned upto the day previous to sale.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Corner House, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the old Rogers shop, above the Hair Cutting Saloon, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design such as dining-table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, and dinner waggon, English ice chest, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush, marble topped tables and teapoys, corner and sidecabinets, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double almiras, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, iron safe, sweettoned mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co., carpets, majolica jardineers and flowerpots, bronze-figures, graphophone, year winding clock, table and standing lamps, fancy curtains, bead chicks, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated-ware, etc., the property of H. H. McCarthy, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH JULY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of Houses, Nos. 115, 117, 119 and 121 at Kamatipura, 8th Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF HEMP.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Goculdas Callianji's Press, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Tricumdas Purshotum and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. N. Fatehally and Co.—N. F. and Co. H. S.—100 bales hemp, Godhra No. 1.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE of Ship-Chandelier and Press and Gin Merchant.

Under instructions from the mortagee in possession, Mr. Currimbhoy Jafferji Sodager, and on account and risk of Nomanbhoy Currimbhoy, trading in the name of Messrs. Nomanbhoy Fatehally and Co., the mortgagors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, and the following days at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Nos. 95 and 97, Nagdevi Street, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th May, 1905, the following:— A large quantity of stores, such as fusible plugs of different sizes, nickel plated syphons, brass cocks, brass lubricators, guage glasses, pipe-cutters, brass wire brushes, files, shovels, vacuum and pressure gauges, gauge glass cocks, brass couplings, Municipal patent cocks, brass shop cocks, male and female, brass valves, American stop-cocks, bolts, hinges, shaftings, leather-beltings, couplings, platform scales, hand-cart and shop-furniture, two single barrel C. F. Guns, by W. H. Davenport Firearms Co., etc., etc., etc.

The property is on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

Auction Sale of very valuable bungalow with out-houses, known as "Aina Mahel" situate at Parel, Bhoiwada.

Suit No. 68 of 1897.

Ruttonbai—widow

vs.

Premji Mowji and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant., at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of partly Farzandari and partly Government Toka hilly land or ground or garden (the present Farzendars of the Farzendari portion whereof are the Trustees of the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia) together with the messuages, tenements and bungalow with out-houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Naigaum, near Parel, without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay and known by the name of Banowli Hill containing by admeasurement 11,892 square yards or thereabouts of which the Government Toka land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old Nos. 35—95, New Nos. 1456, 14238, and New Survey No. 22128 and the whole of which said land is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of the late Vinayek Parashram Bavelkar and the Batty fields of Nowroji Maneckji and Caffree Patel and now by the property of Vaman Balaji, on or towards the West by a public road leading to Sewree Road, on or towards the North formerly by the hilly ground belonging to the late Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, now partly by Government land, partly by the property of Marwaree Bhawan Bhagaji and partly by the property of Vaman Balaji, on or towards the South formerly by a public passage and hill of Janardhan Purshotumji and now by the said Sewree Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 1784-1735 and 1736, Street Nos. 428, 429, 430, Dhakti Sewree and where formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Vender and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdass and Co., solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH JULY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, near Carnac Bunder Bridge, on Monday, the 5th July, 1909, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land:—

Plot 1, 2, 3, 4—On the New 40-ft. Road (Old Jambli Street).

Plot 5, 6, 7, 8—Carnac Road.

Plot 9, 10—Carnac Low Level Road.

Plot 11, 12, 13—Junction of Doongri Street & New 50-ft. Road (Old Bhandari Street).

Plot No. 14, 15—New 50-ft. Road, Old Doongri Kaliwada Cross Lane.

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 5TH JULY, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand

PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable

Retail from

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
MESSRS. DENISON & CO,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from

Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of a valuable IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Mahalakshmi Road, near the Mahomedan Burial Ground, Out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, under instructions from the vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Fakir Mahomed Peerbhoy Nathoo, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 7th of July, 1909, on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 in the afternoon (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Mahaluxmi Road, outside the Fort, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 8389 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 108, 109, 107 (1), 112, 107 (2), 111, and Street Nos. 10, 11, 9 and 14 9A, 18 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Dameder Balaji and partly by that of Vaman Sadashivji and partly by that of Amratia Babaji, on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Miller, on or towards the east by the property of Varjiwandas Madhowdas, on towards the West by the property of Amratia Babaji.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. Thakordas A. Gandhi, attorney for the mortgagee, Medows Street, Fort, or the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1909. sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

On account of the concerned:

80 dozen lady's stockings.

25 dozen lady's socks.

48 pairs lady's combinations.

250 dozen handkerchiefs.

A lot of underskirts and braces.

A large quantity of woollen khaki serge; Black and Blue Venetian; coloured venetian; printed, flower and art muslin.

250 pairs, Ahmedabad-made sarees.

By order of Mr. Mincheher A. Vakil, the Special Commissioner and Receiver appointed in Suit No. 542 of 1906. Chandrabhagabai vs. Doorgabai:—

Copper utensils. bedsteads, benches, swingboard, mirrors, pictures and a palanquin.

By order of the concerned 6 cases Railway tickets.

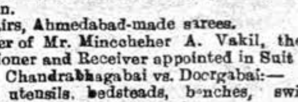
I case spangles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 5TH JULY, 1909.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR**, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 57, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

FOR the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT, SECRETARY, CASHIERS, SHROFFS and other Banking CLERKS, Sepoys and Hamals. Please apply to the BOARD of DIRECTORS.

By Order of the Board,
JAINARAYEN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director,
Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions,
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

A SMART CLERK, for the Advertisement Department of this Paper. Salary according to qualifications. Apply by LETTER ONLY, with copies of testimonials, to the GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgagees (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good persons security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Rich Plum Cake,

Cherry Cake, Madeira Cake, Carraway Lunch Cake—these may be made lighter with fewer eggs if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be used. Only a little 'Paisley Flour' is required—one part added to eight of ordinary flour—and the results are uniformly successful. Once try this method and you will not return to the old way.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The SURE Raising Powder.

Recipes with every tin.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 8
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	... " 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	... " 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	... " 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	... " 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	... " 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 2ND JULY, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 3RD JULY, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 3/8	un chgd	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un chgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4	un chgd	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 9/16	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/8	un chgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 7/8	un chgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·19	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/8	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st	April.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 3/8		1/16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2		1/8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un chgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England £250,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 2nd instant.

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.

London, July 1.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...£41,100,000 Inc. £2,00,000 }*
Public Deposits...£12,300,000 Dec. £1,100,000 }

* Repetition of mutilations.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	2nd July.
Silver to Bombay	£ 110,000
Gold "	£ 50,000

Washington, July 2.

BUREAU REPORT.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly Report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 74·6 per cent.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Firm.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Steady.
Total Sales	7,000 bales }*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 " }*
Imports	4,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·33+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3-4 unchgd.

*1,000 called.

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000.

Liverpool market closed until Tuesday.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·41	6·36	6·34	6·31
+23	+21	+22	+21

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·28	6·28	6·28	6·29	6·29
+20	+20	+20	+20	+20

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Do to Continent	9,000 "

Spot Cotton—12·60+50

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·11+54 } Advanced on bullish Government condition report and on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec. 12·14+54 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—12+1·2

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·12+53
Do. do. Dec. 12·14+54

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London	9,280 Bales.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	} Unreceived.
" " " East Indian	} Unreceived.
" Quantity in Sight	13,310,000 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	27,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain	6,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	26,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	359,000 "
Do. -do. at Interior Ports	163,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	37,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	......
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	58,000 "
"	Actual Exports	5,000 "
"	Week's Imports	38,000 "
"	Stock	1,089,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 "
"	Sold on Speculation	......
"	Sold for Exportation	......
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,200 "
"	Actual Exports	300 "
"	Week's Imports	1,000 "
"	Stocks	10,000 "
Afloat	American	50,000 "
"	Indian	11,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 5 5/32

Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 20/32

Coconadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 27/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—43 1-4—June-July—London—Done.

Red Karachi—C. I. F.—43 1-4—June-July—London—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—45 1-4—July—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 43—July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 49 1-1—July-August—Antwerp—Done.

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 46 5-8—July-Aug.—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 3-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indus 13s. 7½d.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 6s. 4 1-2d.—Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [3RD JULY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1,15,200	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Sovs	58,500	Port Said	Mercantile Bank
106 Bars Silver.	1,89,016	London	
1 Box Sovs	70,290	London	Hongkong Bank
355 Bars Silver...	6,43,229		
253 Bars and 1 Box Silver	4,55,076	London	International Bank
363 Bars Silver ..	3,00,437	London	National Bank
2 Boxes Sovs......	60,000	Port Said	
769 Bars Silver.	14,51,726	London	Yokohama Bank
40 Bars Silver ...	76,376	London	Chartered Bank
641 Bars Silver	11,62,504	London	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,000	Mahomerah	H Sooltanally
1 Bag Gold Coins	1,509	Marseilles	B Castoorchand & Co

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 1st July, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	26	24,531
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	59	61,591

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	1st April.
Bank of Bengal ...	3 per cent.	"	1st July.
Bank of Bombay...	4 per cent.	"	24th June.
Bank of Madras ...	5 per cent.	"	29th June.

Money :—

Borrowers for 2 and 3 months at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Exchange Market is dull. The quotations are 1s. 3d. 15-16 for T. T. and on Demand, and 1s. 4d. 3-32 for Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are a shade lower.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3-1½d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—

The Government Paper Market opened at 93-14 for the settlement on 2nd August, and improved to 94-0, at which there were sellers at the close. Cash Paper was quoted 1-4 per cent. higher. The rise was due to small buyers and firm advices from Calcutta. The Calcutta quotations were wired as 94-4 for cash and 94-1 forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ...Rs. 94-4 } Sellers.
1st Settlement ... ... " 94-0 } Sellers.

Bullion:—

Bar Silver declined 1-16d. in both ready and forward yesterday in London, the market closing at 23 7 8 for both deliveries with a quiet tone. The American quotation was unchanged at 51 7-8. Our local market opened at 62-3, ex-duty, for July settlement but rapidly fell to 60-12 at which it closes with an uncertain tendency. The August settlement which was quoted at a discount of one Rupee owing to the fear of a corner during July, is now on a parity with the first settlement, the corner having failed. Ready silver kept in demand at the rate ruling for July and August. Being "Option Declaration Day," a large business has been transacted.

Bar gold rates are as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	12	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	12	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	12	0a

a Uncertain.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following table gives the average condition of the American Crops for the past ten years for the months of May and June, as also the June acreage. Agricultural Bureau Report figures :—

Year.		Average condition. May	June	June Acreage.
1909	...	81·1	74·6	31,918,000
1908	...	79·7	81·2	33,270,000 (Revised figures 09)
1907	...	70·5	72·0	32,060,000
1906	...	84·6	83·3	32,049,000 (Revised figures 07)
1905	...	77·2	77·0	26,999,000 (July revision)
1904	...	83·0	88·0	31,730,000
1903	...	74·1	77·1	28,907,000
1902	...	95·1	84·7	27,878,000
1901	...	81·5	81·1	27,634,000
1900	...	82·5	75·8	25,421,000

The above table shows that with the exception of the year 1907, the average condition of the new season's crop for the month of June is the worst for the past ten years. It is more than this, for except 1907, it is the worst for over 20 years, i. e. since 1887. It is now evident either that the average condition of 81·1 for May was an error, or that the deterioration during June was even greater than has been reported. The former is probably the case, but the present condition of the crop must cause serious misgivings. It will require ideal weather from now on to produce a yield of over 12 1-2 Million bales on the acreage given, while further adverse conditions would mean a decidedly short crop, and a correspondingly higher range of values. The late advance has, however, been very rapid and we may possibly see a reaction.

Our market is firm and prices for New Crop are Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 higher all round. There is a fair enquiry by exporters and business has been done in Oomras, Khandeish and Bengals. Fine Broach, March, has also been done at Rs 272. Prices close as under.

For ready cotton there was a moderate enquiry at Colaba, and prices were steadier.

The Liverpool market is closed until Tuesday.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	272	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	264	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	238	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	234	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	234	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	225	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	218	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	225	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	218	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	225	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	235	Nov. "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	202	Jan. 1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is very firm with few sellers and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	8	6	B. T.
September ... — ...	"	9	0	6	B. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm and prices are advancing owing to small stock. We quote :

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	4	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7	15	0	"
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7	13	0	"
Brown Delhi	"	7	15	0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	6	0	R. T.

Tone—Strong.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23	0	0	
July-August	Rs.	6	11	0	R. T.

Tone—Firmer.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24	0	0

Tone.—Steadier.

Mowraseed :—

July-Aug.	Rs.	6	2	6	R. T.

Tone—Firm.

WHEAT:—

The market is strong with a good demand. We quote :

White Delhi	Rs.	6	8	0	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	"	6	11	6	"
Soft Red	"	44	0	0	

LOCAL YARNS—

The market is firm owing to the high price of Cotton, but there is little actual business passing though the China markets are improving.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,402 1-2
India	74 1-2 to 75
Indian Specie Bank	55

Mills :—

Crescent	103 3-4
David	413 3-4
Kohinoor...	732 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,197 1-2
New Great Eastern	200

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Mofussil	735

Miscellaneous:—

Badham Pile & Co	136
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	79
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	347 1-2
Central India Mining	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,145
Treacher and Co	610 C. D.

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	535
Amritsar-Patti, ...	121
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,769	bales.
Wheat	24,528	cwts.
Linseed	2,740	"
Rapeseed	1,937	"
Gingellyseed	184	"
Poppyseed...	2,690	"
Groundnuts	622	"
Castorseed	3,542	"
Rice	46,753	"
Myrabollams	1,702	"
Cottonseed...	1,979	"
Mowraseed...	2,202	"
Gram	44	"
Joowar	129	"
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 3.] [BOMBAY, JULY 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols............	84 1/2	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 3-16		1/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 13-16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 13/16		1/16
Do. in New York	51 3/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1-2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·88 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills...............	2		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	7/8		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s 3 13-16d.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Market closed until Tuesday.

New York—

New Orleans.

Markets closed on Saturday and Monday.

COTTON STOCK in London

Cotton Total Visible Supply	2,710,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian...	137,000

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—43 1-4—June-July—London nearest value.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore 42 3-4—July-August—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 49 1-2—July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—46 3-4—July-August—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 3/4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 6s. 5 1-2d.—Sellers.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the memorandum of the Bank of Bombay's profit for the half year ended 30th June :—

Total Profit ....Rs. 14,34,636 8 6

Applied as follows :—

To Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax ....Rs.	6,00,000	0	0
Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax	1,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve Fund............	2,00,000	0	0
" Premises A/c	25,000	0	0
" O/a Pension Fund and Bonus to Staff............	65,000	0	0
Carried forward	4,44,636	8	6
	Rs. 14,34,636	8	6

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, amount to Rs. 24,22,538-6-8 and have been disposed of as follows :—

In payment of a Dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax	Rs. 10,00,000-0-0
Bonus to Share-holders of 2 per cent.	" 4,00,000-0-0
Transferred to Reserve fund ...	" 3,00,000-0-0
Do Premises Fund	" 1,00,000-0-0
Do Pension Fund	" 50,000 0-0
Carried forward to next half-year ...	" 5,72,538-6-8
Total ...	... Rs. 24,22,538-6-8

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held yesterday evening, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum with a bonus of one per cent. was declared. Two and a half lakhs were transferred to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 75,000 written off for premises and Rs. 27,100 odd carried forward.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 4.

The profits of the Bank of Burma for the half year ending 30th June, amount to Rs. 1,22,443-0-6 including Rs. 9,429-15-9 carried forward. The Directors have decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum free of income-tax absorbing Rs. 46,825-8, to place to Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000, making this fund Rs. 1,80,000, and to carry forward to the next half year Rs. 25,614-8-6.

THE Local Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld., received a telegram from the Head Office in Yokohama yesterday that the net profit for the last half year ending 30th June comes to Yen. 18,50,000 (Rs 28,12,000).

NEW BANK FOR BOMBAY.

Shares already Over-subscribed.

WE publish to-day the prospectus of a new Bank to be started under the direction of Mr. Jainarayan Hindumal Dani, the well-known and able Munim of Baja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, the big banker of Bombay and Hyderabad. The new concern is to be called "The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited," with a capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 100 each which are offered to the public at (1) Rs. 2 per share on application; (2) Rs. 3 per share on allotment ; and Rs. 5 per share one month after allotment, so that according to the advice given by Professor Lee-Smith in his recent lecture in Bombay on Banking, the shareholders will only be called upon to pay Rs. 10 per share, the balance being maintained as a reserve liability.

The Bank has been fortunate in securing the services of a number of influential Directors, including Mr. Nowroji Gamadia and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, two Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and it is further supported by Mr. Prabhashanker Dulpatram Patni, the Chief Dewan of Bhavnagar and other gentlemen whose names are well recognised in financial circles, while Messrs. Little and Co., the Government Solicitors, have consented to act as legal advisers to the new Banking Corporation.

The anticipation that there will be a great demand for shares has already been realized, as applications representing Rs. 1,75,00,000 have been received up to date.

The rush for allotments being great, tenders will only be received for five hours on the 8th instant. There are reports current that a fair number of shares have been changing hands at Re. 1 premium in the local Share Bazaar, which augurs well for the success of the undertaking.

We wish the new venture every success and this is assured under the management which has been placed in most competent hands, as Mr. Jainarayan has for many years been a prominent and popular figure in Banking houses. The more Banks worked on sound principles we have in Bombay the better for the facilities for trade in this great commercial city. We might add in conclusion that the Bank of Bombay have consented to act as the Bankers of "The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited."

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday evening at the Goan Union School Hall, Girgaum Road, Bombay, Mr. B. X Furtado, Chairman of the Board of Directors presided:—

The Directors' report stated :—We have to give you an account of what we have done during the last six months, and in what manner we are going to carry out your wishes in furture. First and foremost we have to impress upon you the fact that this Company is formed principally to secure comfort to passengers going to Goa and intermediate ports. It was in deference to your wishes and relying entirely upon your co-operation that this Company was registered and we are happy to acknowledge that you have carried out a part of your undertaking. You now very properly want to see the steamers come. We have made arrangements to get at least two steamers in the coming September or October and we are now sending our Engineer to attend and expedite the completion of the same.

Capitalists are afraid of investing because they fear competition. They do not beleive that co-operation is a greater strength than money. We have therefore left them alone and we are content upon getting one share from one man. This should be carefully borne in mind that most of our shareholders are passengers and so far we have secured enough shareholders to keep our two steamers constantly engaged. Gentlemen, it rests upon you now to shew to the capitalists that the combined strength of several thousand persons is far more valuable and substantial than a handful of wealthy persons' help. We are getting our accounts audited by the auditor whom you have to appoint.

The report was adopted and the nomination of Directors was confirmed. Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Company were appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

EXPORT TRADE OF KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 4.

The North-Western Railway delivered in Karachi during June an average of 9,000 tons of grain daily, which was about as much as could be conveniently dealt with by shippers. Of this 229,842 tons consisted of wheat. Exports of wheat over wharves for May totalled 221,689, whilst 26,382 tons of other grains and seeds were also shipped, making a grand total of 248,071 tons.

The N.-W. Railway can now put into Karachi per mensem more than can possibly be shipped. Goods trains for Karachi are waiting at many upcountry stations. Sixteen were at Kotri two days ago; provided that railway communications are in no way interrupted, it is probable that this month's wheat exports will exceed 250,000 tons.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—128 bales wool, D Koondomall ; 85 bales wool, K Thakersie ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 203 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, 5,084 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—289 casks salted skins, Erined N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barotse s—1,200 cwts wheat. Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Barbara s—275 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 52 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey.

Colaba s—600 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 5th July.

140. Detail for the week ending 10th instant :—

To-day Monday, 5th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

III Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 6th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

III For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Cathedral High School at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 7th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 8th instant—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

II "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Friday, 9th inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 30 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

141. Staff.—During the absence of Captain and Adjutant A. L. Cartwright on leave, the duties of acting Adjutant will be performed by Captain C. N. Moberly.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT—June 15, at "Sydenham," Murree, the wife of Captain C. A. Elliott, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

FIELD—At Yercaud, to Major and Mrs. Douglas Field, 86th Carnatic Infantry, a son.

MORWOOD—June 28, at the Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Morwood, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Shahjahanpur, United Provinces, of a son.

NICOLL—June 30, at St. Andrews, Scotland, the wife of A. Nicoll, of Naraingunge, of a daughter.

PERMIEN—June 23, at Indore, C. India, the wife of Alfred Best-Permien, Superintendent, State Gardens, of a son (premature).

THOMAS—June 28, Esther Victoria, wife of F. F. Thomas, Resident Medical Officer, Royapetta Hospital, Madras, of a daughter.

WALCH—June 17, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieut. J. C. Walch, R.F.A., of daughter.

DEATHS.

PATTON—June 30, at the General Hospital, Madras, of dysentery, Nesta Emily, the beloved wife of William Albert Victor Patton, Proprietor, Collingwood and Co., Chemists, Vepery, aged 22 years.

TAYLOR—June 10, at Bhusawal, Harriette Adelaide Taylor, formerly of the late Nawab Sir Khushedja's Service, Hyderabad, Deccan, aged 68.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

R. B. M.—As the matter is already decided it will serve no useful purpose in publishing your letter.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Letters connected with payments of subscription, rates of subscription, delivery of copies of the paper and change of Address should invariably be addressed to THE GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY, "Bombay Gazette," (Post Box No. 209) Green Street, Bombay and NOT to the Editor.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 0·2m., 1-0a. ; Low water, 5-57m., 7-7a.

Cathedral Organ Recital, 6-30 p.m.

Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. The Hornets, Oval.

Maxim : "Begin nothing until you have considered how it is to be finished."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 3rd, 5h. 47-3m. p.m. ; Last Quarter, 10th, 0h. 28-1m. p.m. New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14-6m,. p.m. ; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15 3m. p.m. : in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m. ; in Apogee, 23rd, 11-8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 6.—Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 0-48m., 1-41a. ; Low water, 6-40m., 7-50a.

Wednesday, July 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage. Bombay Mud Sports, 5 30 p.m., opening day (weather permitting.) Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 1-36m., 2-23a. ; Low water, 7-24m., 8-35a.

Thursday, July 8.—Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m. Annual meeting, Bombay Branch Navy League, John Connon School, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. ; Sun sets 7h. 20m. ; High water, 2-28m., 5-7a ; Low water 8-10m., 9-24a.

Friday, July 9.—Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 3-27m., 3-54a. ; Low water, 9-2m., 10-20a.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Maharaja Ranjitsingji of Devghad, Baria, arrived in Bombay from Baria on Friday and has put up in the Great Western Hotel. His Highness the Thakore of Wadhwan arrived on the same day and is putting up in a bungalow on the Cumballa Hill.

DEATH DUE TO RAT-BITE.—A Mahomedan named Elahibux, aged fifty-five, residing in Mahomedan Street, was bitten by a rat nine days ago. He neglected the bite, which resulted in tetanus setting in. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Friday.

THE DINSHAW PETIT MILL STRIKE.—The five hundred operatives of the ring department, who have struck work since Thursday, still refused to resume work at 2 p. m. on Friday, when the Mill was closed as the Mill could not be worked without them. It was decided to close the Mill till to-day.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of June, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,678; among them the number of new admissions was 1,383, classified as below :—Hindoo 3,093, Mussalman 571, Parsee 8, other castes 6 ; total 3,678. The average daily attendance was 123.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.—At the weekly general meeting of the members of the Maktab Committees, held on Saturday evening in Undria Street, Bombay, under the presidentship of Moulvi Rafuiddin Ahmed, a report of the working of these Committees in the city was presented by Mr. S. M. Usuff, General Secretary of the Maktab Committees. In this report among other things it is stated that several parents complained to the Committees of the unsatisfactory state of teaching of the Koran and other subjects in the existing Municipal Urdoo schools. The report further states that many parents are quite anxious and willing to see their boys begin English education soon after the completion of the religious course in private Maktabs. After this the meeting was postponed till Sunday next.

SUICIDE.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at Worli on the body of Hasoo Galool, a Koli, aged 22. It appeared that the deceased was a weaver of fishing nets and lived at Worli, and was slightly deranged in mind. On Thursday last, he went to his sister Sakoobai and told her that he wanted a wife, and that he must be married this year. The sister said they had not got sufficient money, but that they would earn sufficient this year for him to get married next year. The deceased thereupon left her in a rage saying he would destroy himself. He was missed from the place where he worked on Friday, and on a search being made his body was found in a well near the Worli Fort. The body was found to have a rope fastened round the waist, one end of which was tied to a plank running across the well, while the other end had an iron weight attached to it. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

(Before the Hon. The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HEATON.)

At 11-30 a.m.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

55-08 Bicknell M and R A Joachmison and others vs Meghji Valabhdas Kanga and P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

64-08 Hiralal and Co Kashidas Mathuradas and others vs Jugmohundas Damoder and another Madhowji K and C

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

373-09 S J Judah Perceival S Wharton vs Ella C Wharton and another.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribovandas and another vs Munmohandas Ramji and another Mansookhlal J and H. Part heard.

949-08 Smetham B and Co Krishna Shamkrishna vs Radhabai widow, Chitnis M and M. Part heard.

393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co, a firm, vs S B Fraser and Co, a partnership firm Thakordas and Co.

981-07 C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Vahedina and others vs Haji Adam Haji Osman Noorani and another Payne and Co.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros, a firm and another vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

651-07 Chitnis M and M Umabai vs Bhan Balvant Shuryavansi, alias Vithal Shanker Galver and others Dickshit D and S Part heard.

44-08 Mulla and M Minocher Jal the firm vs Rama Yedoo Patel and another M B Chothia.

Commercial Cause.

899-08 Crawford B and Co Norman Macbeth and and another vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Thakerdas and Co

Long Causes.

293-09 Matubhoy J and M Jamiatram Jivanram vs The Advocate-General of Bombay and others Bhaishanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

3-09 Hiralal and T Balkrishna Gapal Ranade vs Damoder V Vaidya Raghavaya B and N

Long Causes.

967-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Soonderji Naranji vs Dhunkorebai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co.

230-06 Kanga and P Goolabchand Bharani a firm vs Choonibai widow Shamrao M and M

406-09 Payne and Co Balchand Harakchand vs Shri Baldeo Mills, Ltd, and others Mulla and M

649-07 Bicknell M and R Maneckji Cawasji Petit vs Gannoo Takoor and another Jehangir and S.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

52-09 Nanu H and Co Suleman Mulla Dawood vs Ahmed Hooseib, the firm and another M B Chothia.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

For Dismissal.

256-09 Bicknell M and R Sorabji Cawasji Petit vs Dalal Pragji Purshotam Moolchand and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

459-05 Malvi H M and R Jainarayan Foolchand vs Anandibai widow and others Bhaishanker K and G. Part heard

115-06 Tyabji D and Co, Chiranjilal Jeramdas and others vs J C Galstoun, Crawford B. and Co.

Long Causes.

336-08. Jehangir M George Bleach vs. Emily Blanch Bleach.

800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Karmalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co.

345-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Chaturbhuj Runchordas vs Vasanji Modi and others in person S A Tyabji.

761-08 Madhowji K and Co Jetha Govindji and another vs Sidick Haji Hoosein Kanga and P.

310-09—Crawford B and Co., Nesserwanji Merwanji Panday and others vs Maneckji Jeevanji Master and others Tyabji D and Co.

For Hearing Objections and Surcharges to the Account.

581 04 Madhowji K and Co Velbai, vs Cullianji Shivjibhoy Bhaisanker K and G

Long Causes.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs. Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another, S A Tyabji.

367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More, vs. Sankibai widow and others, Smetham B and Co.

28-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm Pestonji R K and Co.

125-07 Payne and Co Nanabhoy H Moos and another vs Hoosein Begum widow and others Mirza and M.

628-08 Dickshit D and S Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji Raghavaya B and N.

632-08 T A Ghandy Heerabai widow vs Peeraji Lakhamsey Ardeshir H D and Co.

708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rakhmabai widow and others Daphtary F and D Smetham B and Co Captain and V.

788-07 Ragavaya B and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Hormusji and another Khanderao L and M.

945-08 Little and Co. The Albert Press Company Limited and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.

344-08 Captain and V Walbai, widow, vs Heerbai, widow, and others Bhaisunker, K and G Thakerdas and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	3	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	6
Total..........	7	4	70
This day last year......	1	1	78
Do. 1907........................			72

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

July 3rd, 1909.

Ward.		Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	....	104	26	1
B	....	213	123	3
C	....	112	36	2
D	....	77	17	1
E	....	208	27	1
F	....	89	8	0
G	....	39	7	0
Total to date...		842	244	8
Total rats killed........				1,086

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IMPERIAL HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATE
Opposite the Stock Exchange
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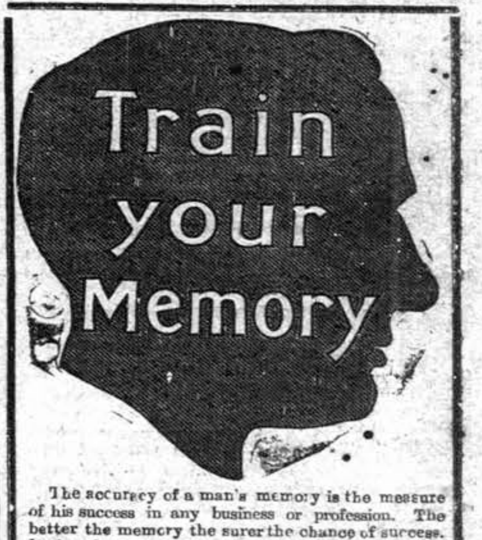
Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.



The accuracy of a man's memory is the measure of his success in any business or profession. The better the memory the surer the chance of success. It is what you remember that constitutes your knowledge, not what you once learnt and have now forgotten—and it is easier to train the memory than it is to train the muscles of the body. The Pelman System of Memory Training has already demonstrated this in practice all over the world.

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A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. and P. S. N. Campany's steamer Ahmadi 1,640 tons, Captain T. Hughes arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Jedah, with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons Captain H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Maj and Mrs. Woodley, Dr. S. M. Kaka, Lieuts R. G. Birgne and Proctor, Capt. Swinson, Lieut. R. McClouglin, Mr. Strede, Mr. H. Kinson and 44 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Africa, 1,301 tons Captain F. Chappel, sailed on Sunday for Busreh &c. via Karachi with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Barotse 2,619 tons, Captain C. Smith, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Selsdon, 2,451 tons, Captain G. S. Bazill, sailed on Sunday for Hull and Aberdeen, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gowanburn 2,722 tons, Captain R. Forbes, sailed on Sunday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Persia, 4,198 tons, Captain W. Haughton, sailed on Saturday for London etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Siberian 2,022 tons Captain F. De Lorme sailed on Sunday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,172 tons Captain J. J. Crosthwaite sailed on Sunday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G. Le Miere, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Durban etc., with a general cargo and 207 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh etc., via Karachi with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 2nd July should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr F. Dobson	R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge	Lt Comdr A S Balfour	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr A.J. Marsack	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Thyne in charge	Survey S
R I M S Palinurus	Lieut Thyne in charge.	Survey St

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus	Capt F G Bird	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 3.

Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	B & P S N Co
Ayuthia	694	Curtis	F F Campbell & Co
Caledonia	3529	Powell	P & O Co
Ger l	751	Andreasen	F F Campbell & Co
Itoura	3368	McCelland	M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Toms	T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Cross	M M & Co
Ormley	2730		W & A Graham & Co
Petronia	3154	Bowman	E Tajbhoy
Pandit	3832	Cribbin	1-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Webb	B & P S N Co
Saifi	1445		Bo & H S N Co
Siberian	2023	Lorme	B & P S N Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co
Tannenfels	3466	Caretens	W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hidalgo	2761	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	6-7	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell	Dunkirk	15-7	F Muir & Co
D & E	DiegoSuarez	2498	Duron	Genoa	6-7	J Mackintosh & Co
F	Orissa	3525	Kedslie	Java	9-7	M M & Co
G	Mohammadi	1251	Gore	Zanzibar	5-7	B & P S N Co
H	Elba		Capt Gacace	Italian Man-of-War Repairing		
M	Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	10-7	P & O Co
O	Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	5-7	B & P S N Co
P	Wildenfels	3552	Denber	H'burg	10-7	W & A G & Co
Q	Barbara	2444	Vass	Antwerp	10-7	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	14-7	W & A Graham & Co
5	Dunster	3016	Rutter	Dunkirk &c	10-7	K Nixon & Co
6	Moyori Maru	2736	Richardson	Kobe	7-7	N Y Kaisha
7	Sofala	3436	Babb	Java	8-7	M M & Co
9	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	12-7	M M & Co
10 & 11	Delhi	4783	Gordon	Shanghai	7-7	P & O Co
15	Ben Vrackie	2535	Hunter	Hull	8-7	W & A Graham & Co
Offside N						
	Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	6-7	Bo S N Co Ld
H W P D						
	Bahaduri	329	Fakeera	Marmogoa	7-7	Bo S N Co Ld
	Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	B'nager	5-7	Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D						
	Lingh	951	Cutbush	Karachi	16-7	M M & Co
H W V D						
14	Lhasa	950	MacDiarmid	Karachi	5-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah, June 21
3	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, July 1
3	Naseri s	LeMiere	Durban, June 2
4	Dwarka s	Moxon	Busreh, June 26

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Virginia s	M Morran	Baltimore
	Cy of Manchester s	Findlay	Liverpool, &c
	Persia s	Haughton	London
4	Africa s	Chappel	Busreh, &c
	Barotse s	Smith	Antwerp
	Selsdon s	Basill	Hull, &c
	Gowanburn s	Forbes	Hull
	Siberian s	Lorne	Rangoon
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Wildenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Colaba, for Antwerp, &c.
" Caledonia, for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd instant.

The same Co's steamer Scindia Outward bound passed Suez on the 2nd and is due to arrive here on the 13th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes. Co's. steamer Nera, left Marseilles for Bombay on the 1st instant, at 9 p.m. and she is expected here on 16th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer R. Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
21	Cln. Maclachlan	Liverpool
24	Border Knight	Calcutta
28	Clan Ferguson	Coast
29	Clan Sinclair	Liverpool
July		
1	Camberwell	London

The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris in its monthly circular, points out that French Customs officials are becoming increasingly vigorous concerning tobacco, and now allow male passengers only ten cigars, twenty cigarettes, and forty grammes of tobacco, while none at all is allowed to women and children. Recently a lady brought a member of the Chamber a box of cigars without his knowledge. He was fined £10, which, however, the intervention of the Chamber of Commerce reduced to a nominal figure.

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VICOMTE GERARD VALENE :—
Carte d'or Cuvee Reservee 25
Carte Blanche Royal Sillery ... 36
Carte d'or Grand Clubs 46
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1909.

THE ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL CURZON-WYLLIE.

WE congratulate the Parsi community on the removal of the stigma they keenly felt to be resting on their good name by the assumption of the murderer of Colonel Sir William Curzon-Wyllie was one of their number. A Parsi gave his life attempting to save the gallant Colonel. As we said at the time it was more like the work of a Bengali, and such proves to be the case. The Parsis, with one or two exceptions, are as loyal as ourselves and none would ever be guilty of such a dastardly act as that which occurred at the Imperial Institute on Thursday evening. It is reported that when a military officer, standing near the fallen victim, expressed his sorrow, an Indian student exclaimed, "No, no, be sorry for the Indians; we shall all be blamed for this man's wrong-doing." Such, however, is not the case. The occurrence raised a storm of indignation at home as well as here, but it is only for a brief moment that a race is blamed for the offences of an individual. Lord Morley told us distinctly, some little time ago, that Government would not be deterred by bombs and pistols from persevering on the course it has embarked upon, and we may rest assured that this incident which will have brought home more forcibly to him and the so-called friends of India that anarchy and lawlessness exists and must be sternly repressed, will not stop the car of progress. A contemporary opportunely, if unnecessarily, recalls the attitude of Mr. Gladstone after the Phœnix Park murders. In a letter to Lord Ripon, then in India,—not in a public speech,—he said : "I have no doubt you have heard in India the words spoken by Spencer from a letter of hers (Lady Frederick Cavendish's), in which she said she could give up even him if his death were to work good to his fellow-men, which indeed was the whole object of her life. These words have had a tender effect, as remarkable as the horror excited by the slaughter. Spencer wrote to me that a priest in Connemara read them from the altar, when the whole congregation spontaneously fell down upon their knees. In England the national attitude has been admirable. The general strain of language has been 'Do not let this terrible and flagitious crime deter you from persevering with the work of justice.'"

There is a great similarity between the two outrages. Lord Frederick Cavendish's mission was to conciliate the irreconcilables of Ireland, Sir William Curzon-Wyllie's to bring irreconcilable young Indians to see the error of their ways. In Ireland after the murders the Invincibles still roved about the streets of Dublin, with knives, and the reaction made perseverance in a milder policy impossible in face of English opinion. So the Coercion Act of 1882 was passed. But the situation in Ireland then was more dangerous than it is in India now, and though no political moral may be drawn from anarchy, we may confidently assert that there will be less sympathy with those who desire the abandonment of the Deportation Regulation. Yet we are sure that the progress of Reform will not be retarded. Government cannot, however, fail to recognise that it has been too dilatory in its dealing with the hot-beds of sedition in England—India House, for example, whose proprietor ought to have been deported long ago, while the "Indian Sociologist" ought to have been suppressed before it reached its second number. That the printer has only just decided to produce no more numbers is little to his credit, but it must not be imagined that his action will cause the closure of that organ. Shyamaji Krishna Varma is too cunning a rogue, and unless means be found to place him under lock and key as a danger to the community, we shall find his paper printed in France or Belgium, between which two countries its conductor now divides his time. If there is no emergency law in England such as our Regulation of 1818, surely there must be some other equally efficacious means of dealing promptly and efficaciously with dangerous persons and institutions. We may say at once we attach little credence to the ingenious story of Madar Lal's intimate, who, writing to the "Chronicle," declares that the assassin had been plied with bhang and his pockets crammed with weapons. Under the influence of bhang his condition would have been noticed and he would have been refused admission to the Imperial Institute. He is shown to have been an Extremist, systematically associating with them. He had been "ragged" by his fellow students for wearing the ridiculous medal struck to commemorate "martyrs." His own brother had remonstrated with him on his dangerous political beliefs and it was in consequence of his brother's representation to Colonel Curzon-Wyllie on the subject, that the latter had expressed a desire to see him and talk over matters. Miss Beck, a lady who takes an active interest in the welfare of Indian students, personally arranged an interview—which unfortunately led to the treacherous murder.

Radical members of the House of Commons naturally join in deploring the outrage. It would be inhuman not to. But they insist on describing it as an individual act and as no proof of conspiracy. On the other hand we have the statement that there was a deliberate plot and unless the police take stringent measures there will be further outrages. What form those measures may take it is not easy to foretell. It would be unfair and unjust to dog the footsteps of all Indian students, some of whom are far above suspicion. But those of India House and the "other end of London," so ambiguously referred to by Madar Lal's associate, can have no cause for complaint if they are placed under police surveillance. Nor can their parents, for no one in this country can claim that he knew nothing of the malignant atmosphere of India House. They have now the opportunity of taking advantage of the system, notified on Saturday as having come into existence in London, and it is open to them to remove their sons at once. India House should be broken up at once and its conductors arrested and placed on their trial for conspiracy and inciting to rebellion, suspects being detained until such time as the non-existence of a plot shall be proved. Suspicious persons, such as those found examining Lord Morley's house, should be summarily taken into custody. Little attention, lamentably little attention, has been paid to Indian Extremists in London. This must be amended. One of our contemporaries, in considering the feeling which has been caused by the murders, observes that "it will not be easy for people in England to distinguish between the two classes of Indian patriots, and there will not be wanting many who will draw the inference, that it is useless to attempt to bring the educated Indian to a reasonable frame of mind by the policy of concessions and conciliation. It will be no inexcusable error to associate anarchy in London with anarchy in Bengal, where it has unquestionably been a progeny of the criminal boycott agitation and of the bitter carping Press which daily rated the Government." Possibly; but we anticipate no harmful results to the legitimate aspirations of this country or to the progress of promised measures of reforms. One effect we hope and believe it will produce— a freer application of the Regulation of 1818 and greater reluctance on the part of Governments to interfere with the decisions and sentences of his Majesty's Courts of Law in sedition cases.

THE YEOMANRY. WHILE on the one hand Lord Roberts calls the British Army "a sham," and on the other we are sometimes assured that the Territorial scheme is going to save the military situation, it is gratifying to find such a unanimity of voices in praise of our Yeomanry. The yeomen, who fought so gallantly on South African fields, have had the advantage of every encouragement from the War Office, and they, at any rate, are giving value for the money which is being spent upon them. Sir Ian Hamilton, the other day, in vacating the Southern Command, was loud in his praise of them. He remarked upon their intelligence, and especially upon their rapid adaptability to new conditions of work. The latest appreciation comes from a Frenchman—a correspondent of the Paris "Temps." He has been following the manœuvres on Salisbury Plain and has written for his paper an article which, though it is not a technical military criticism, is interesting as a foreigner's impression of the force. The writer sets out with the declaration that the Yeomanry, despite "Punch's" jokes at their expense, deserve to be taken seriously. They are, says, he well-mounted and well-drilled, and they might be taken for Regulars. In scouting they advance without unnecessary hurry, and send their commanding officers clear reports. Many of the officers, the correspondent points out, have served in the Regular Army, while others have been under fire in South Africa, and possess experience which far surpasses that of French Reserve officers. "Their orders are given calmly, with that disdain for unnecessary fuss which English boys learn on the cricket field, and which later is their most precious quality in action. The discipline is excellent without the feudal stiffness so marked in Germany, while every officer seems sure of his men." In conclusion, the opinion is expressed that in a year or two, when certain defects have been corrected, such as insufficiency of equipment, the Yeomanry will not be far short of equalling any Regular Cavalry. Reading all these encomiums upon the Yeomanry one wonders seeing that they are mainly a citizen force—citizens in the strict sense of the term—why it is that the other citizen forces should not produce equally good material.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF. THERE seems to be a general consensus of opinion amongst business men in Japan, that when the present treaties expire there will be a large all-round increase in the tariff of that country. At the same time there is evidence that the increase will be scientifically arranged in order to disturb the internal commerce as little as possible. As an example of this may be quoted the intention which is believed to prevail, that the increase on the duty of indigo and dyestuffs will be increased only by ten per cent. Herein India participates, for though German artificial dyes are used in the cheaper grades of work, Japan has still a sufficiently large trade in highly artistic work to make a large opening for Indian indigo. So, too, since paper-making has not been a success in that country, only a small increase in the tariff is probable, and other instances might be quoted. An examination of the forecast, however, shows that in certain direction there is a chance of even reduction in duty in order to increase imports of raw materials so that local manufacturers shall have the advantage of the difference in rate between the raw and the finished article in order to increase their trade. In industries that are already established, and in which the supply is certain, as for instance the textile trades, heavy increases up to as much as thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* are contemplated. It is noteworthy that the proposed increases have brought forth no protests from European Powers. When England waxed warm under the ægis of Mr. Chamberlain and debated tariff reform, Germany was not slow to state that a tariff barrier would produce unpleasant forms of retalliation. No one paid very serious attention to the threat which sounded more in the nature of a boast than otherwise, but it compares amusingly with Germany's humble acceptance of the proposals of the Island Empire of the Far East.

HOPITALS AND RATES. THE question has been revived at Home whether hospitals, which are public institutions working in most instances for the gratuitous relief of the public, should still be compelled to contribute to local rates. The question has been discussed with greater zest by Radical politicians, in view of the political capital, which is being made in budget discussions. of the support given to charities by the rich. For, say they, the exemption of hospitals from the rates would be a further step in the direction of democratising these institutions. Certainly the monetary relief they would gain by the change would be very considerable, whereas the additional burden placed upon the individual ratepayer would, in the majority of cases, be negligible. Hospitals would then (being exempted from rates and from taxes, and receiving grants from the Sunday and Saturday Funds) enjoy a considerable amount of democratic support. However, one can hardly subscribe to the notion, that they will then be able to regard with any degree of equanimity the withdrawal of rich subscribers. Hospitals will always be ready to receive the offerings of rich or poor. In most cases they are in urgent need of them, and because they do so much good for the poor to the relief of public institutions it does seem reasonable that they should be given the relief which is asked for. At the London Hospital recently an investigation was made, as the result of which it was found that one-third of the in-patients and one-half of the out-patients were either in a state of pauperism or on the verge of it. In other words, all these people would have had to be treated at the expense of the public, had not the hospital stepped in and done the work gratuitously, so that on the bare principle of a "quid pro quo" some relief at least should be accorded.

THE Viceroy will preside at the farewell dinner to Lord Kitchener, which takes place at the United Service Club at Simla on the 20th proximo.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Mail steamer "Persia," were : Lady Adamson, Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, and Count Kesingsmark.

ON Friday at Calcutta, Hurrydas Banerjee, a fourth-year student at the Scottish Churches College, was prosecuted for being in possession of a small dagger. Accused said he had it as a curio. He was warned and discharged and the dagger was confiscated.

IN connection with the recent railway accident on the Dehra Dun line, the assistant stationmaster at Doiwala and the guard and brakesman have been committed to the Sessions on charges under Section 304 I. P. C. for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will leave Maymyo on the 15th instant, and will arrive at Rangoon on the 5th proximo. When His Honour addressed the students at Maymyo Government School on the occasion of their annual prize distribution, he stated that this would be the last time, on which he would visit them. This statement, coupled with the impending departure of Sir Harvey Adamson, the Home Member of the Viceroy's Council, on six months' leave, has given colour to the belief that he may not improbably succeed Sir Thirkell White as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CRETAIN PROBLEM.

Albanian Revolt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 19.

THE revival of the troublesome Cretan question is not regarded with any favour by diplomatists at large, who consider that the Powers have had sufficient thorny problems to deal with of late without this one being forced upon them at so inopportune a time. The opinion of most practical authorities on the subject is that the wisest measure would be a prolongation of the occupation, as the alternatives are by no means desirable. Even a prolongation for six months would be a distinct gain. It is agreed that it is impossible that the island can be made over to Greece, as such a step would inevitably be followed by war between the little kingdom and Turkey, and with precisely the same results as happened twelve years ago. A very high Turkish military authority says, indeed, that if such hostilities were to break out the Sultan's army would be in Athens before twelve days were well over, and this is scarcely what the Powers at large would care to see. as is would render their task far more difficult than before, and might, moreover, lead to very serious complications in Europe. Muktar Pasha, who is now in Paris, considers that if the occupation is to cease, the most practical course would be the appointment of a governor, who would be the subject of some State like Switzerland, Belgium, or Denmark, and whose nomination would be approved by the Powers. The Turks will not permit Crete to be taken from them ; it must remain Ottoman territory but the population, which is extremely susceptible and difficult to govern would have its autonomy. Muktar Pasha thinks it very important that the warships of of the Powers should remain in Cretan waters at least until such an appointment is made, if this is to be done. As for the French Government it would so far as I can ascertain be quite willing to prolong the occupation, but as it has no particular interest in the Cretan question it is prepared to be accommodating, and will probably go with the majority of the Powers. But the great point at the present moment is that the evacuation of the island during this summer is regarded in diplomatic circles generally as most undesirable, it being considered that some practical alternative, which is not of course the cession of Crete to Greece should be decided upon before this evacuation take place.

The Cretan question is regarded in well-informed Austrain quarters as serious. The opinion is held that the withdrawal of the international troops from the island is inevitable, but that it will be followed by a general rising of the Cretans. The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" publishes to-day information derived from a diplomatic source, according to which, in the event of an unfavourable solution of the Cretan demands, not only King George, but possibly the entire dynasty, will leave Greece. There is also a possibility which must be reckoned with, that throughout the conflict Greece may be ignored. The Cretans declare that Greek help is not needed, neither do they intend to invoke it. The Turkish Ambassador here, Reschid Pasha, made the following observations to-day with regard to the present status of the Cretan question : "Annexation of the island by Greece or even by the Cretans alone, would force Turkey to declare war. We can never consent to abandon our sovereignty over the island. When the four protecting Powers evacuate the island in July, it is impossible that they should leave Crete to itself, as such a course might produce the greatest consequences. Just as Turkey has no intention of interfering with Cretan autonomy, so it is desirous, if carrying out reforms throughout the Ottoman Empire. that all Turkish subjects without regard to religion or nationality, shall be treated with equal justice. No reason exists for the Cretans wishing to change the present 'status quo.' I repeat emphatically that Turkey under no conditions will allow herself to be deprived of the sovereignty of the island." The presence of the Bulgarian Premier, M. Malinoff, and the Minister, M. Nikolaieff in Vienna, is believed to be connected with the Cretan affair. The Bulgarian Ministers are alleged not only to have discussed Bulgarian aspirations in Macedonia, but also to have expressed anxiety as to the possible union of Crete with Greece.

According to a telegram the "Suddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz," which is generally regarded as reflecting the Imperial Chancellor's views on Germany's foreign policy, comments on a telegram from Constantinople, which recently appeared in a Paris newspaper, stating that Germany desired to have a naval station on one of the Turkish islands in the Greek Archipelago, and that Turkey had vainly endeavoured to set aside this inconvenient demand by diverting German attention to Tripoli. The outcome of the affair, it was added, would depend on Germany giving effective support to Hilmi Pasha's Cabinet in the Cretan question. The semi-official organ remarks : "There is not a word of truth in all this revelation. Neither in Tripoli, nor in the Archipelago, nor elsewhere, is any portion of the Ottoman Empire endangered by German cupidity. In the Cretan question the Porte requires no support in the form of special activity on the part of our diplomacy. The very fact that we remain inactive, and that Germany does not participate with Austria-Hungary in the attempts to bring about a solution of the Cretan difficulties, constitutes a relief for Turkey. It protects her against European pressure, and ensures her considerate treatment. The "Suddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz" then refers to the apprehensions expressed by another Paris newspaper, regarding the services which Germany may render to Russia's policy in Persia in order to sever Russia from Great Britain, and observes:—"The journalists of the Triple Entente should really display more confidence in the stability of this fabric. We shall not lead Russia astray, either in Persia or elsewhere. We are satisfied that Russia has not allowed herself to be caught in any movement against Germany."

FRENCH OPINION ON BRITISH DEFENCE.

People here are beginning to realise the anxious attention which is again being devoted to the question of Imperial defence and it is very worthy of note that precisely the same views are now being expressed in conversations and in the Press as have been given at various intervals for years past in England. The "Temps," in an article on this important subject, paid no heed to the fleet, but dwelt on the urgent need for a strong army. M. Raymond Recoul in the "Figaro" does precisely the same thing. He maintains that the question of compulsory service is the essential one of all. For the defence of the British Empire a fleet, however strong it may be, does not suffice in any way. Mr. Balfour has just said this to the delegates with considerable eloquence and clearness. The destiny of the Empire and of England would be settled in a European war in which the English squadrons and all the "Dreadnoughts" in the world would not be called upon to intervene at last in a decisive manner. The number of the English people who take this truth into account is steadily increasing. Well, at the present moment, England does not possess an army prepared for action on the Continent as soon as war is declared. The forces in the first line would be obliged to remain in the island for the purpose of reassuring and protecting a population which is very prone to panic, and has only an extremely limited confidence in the Territorial troops. This army is only capable of mobilisation six months after the declaration of war, when the campain would probably be at an end. The great reform of which so much has been said in the speeches of Mr. Haldane, who is a terrible talker, does not alter this situation in the faintest degree.

Once again, too, is the weakness of Cherbourg's position being discussed, as the safety of the Cotentin Peninsula, has always been a cause of anxiety in troublous times. The alarm has been given by M. Gaudin de Vilaine, Senator for the Manche, and Vice-Admiral Besson, in an article headed "Cherbourg in Danger," says that there are heaps of reports on the subject at the Ministry of Marine and the War Office. Fifty thousand men could be landed, as M. Gaudin de Vilaine argues, on the coast in a few hours, and speedily threaten Cherbourg, which might be compelled to surrender in a very brief space of time. Cherbourg in the hands of Germans would be a blow at England, their future enemy. If the German fleet some day becomes equal to that of England, which is not impossible, this new Gibraltar, which commands the Channel and would allow it to dominate the ocean, would have such strategic advantages for it that, in the event of war between Germany and England, into which France will certainly be drawn, Germany will do her utmost to take the Cotentin. She will retain it definitively if she can, or will restore it when peace is concluded in return for the greatest compensation that we shall not hesitate to give to her.

So writes Vice-Admiral Besson, and he adds: The danger is, therefore, pressing, and measures of defence should be adopted. Why have not the authorities paid due heed to this situation, which has long been pointed out to them? Because the War Office does not believe in the danger. For it there exists only one frontier—that of the east. It ignores the sea frontier; it wants to ignore the progress of the German fleet. It does not believe in a diversion on the rear of our army concentrated in the plains of Champagne. As long as England is mistress of the sea a landing en masse on the Cotent in coast is hardly likely. But it is possible if, after a successful manœuvre, the English fleet has been drawn away for a while and the French army has suffered so much in battle that the force landed in the Cotentin has not to consider whether its fleet is yet mistress of the sea or not. Neither torpedo-boats nor submersibles will prevent the enemy from disembarking troops and from carrying out "an enterprise directed more against England than against France, out for which we shall pay." And the gallant Admiral concludes by saying that as for surprise landing and the destruction of the dockyard before war is declared, this will be so easy to accomplish that the enemy will not hesitate to do it unless proper precautions are taken.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

Concerning the conflicts in Albania at present only reports from Salonika and Uskub have arrived in Vienna, which give no clear account of the situation. It appears, however, certain that three violent encounters have taken place between the insurgent Albanians and the troops near Schichma, both sides sustaining losses. Djavid Pasha has demanded reinforcements, and has threatened the Albanians with martial government Only after repeated attacks could he force his way into Schichma and the number of dead and wounded seems to have been very considerable. In a fight near Malissia Djavid Pasha's losses were so severe that he was obliged to return to Djakova. It is rumoured that the Albanians captured some guns in this encounter. Notwithstanding this undoubted defeat, it is declared at Constantinople in official circles, that Djavid Pasha's operations against the Albanians have so far been crowned with success. It is stated at the same time that the ex-Sultan's Albanian policy prevented any expedition against Albania being thoroughly carried out and ended. No great significance is attached to Djavid Pasha's present "pacificatory punitive expedition" in the mountain district of Malissia west of the Djakova and the general situation in Albania is described as in no way disquieting. The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" learns that the pretender to the throne of Albania, Prince Albert Ghika, whose aspirations have often been reported, has again appeared upon the scene. As president of the Albanian committee called the "Kombit," he landed recently on the Montenegrin coast, near Dulcigno, and was accompanied by several Albanian chiefs on his journey to Marcot near Antivari. The village of Marcot, is built on projections of the rock, and is inhabited by Catholic Albanians. Prince Ghika was met by the entire population, old and young, including women and girls, all being well armed. The pretender awaited at Marcot the delegates from Teskenria, the Jewish part of Albania, sent by Ismail Kemal, consisting of deputies to Parliament and members of the "Kombit." After taking a mutual oath, it was resolved by the assembly to oppose by every means possible the disarmament proposed by the Young Turks. To support the resolution all the Albanians present, in whose midst were Catholic priests, hodjas, and dervishes, took a solemn oath on a flag brought by Prince Ghika, after which the Prince handed the flag to an Albanian standard-bearer. On the conclusion of this fraternal festival the Prince returned to Cettinje without having been molested by the Turkish authorities.

KAISER AND TSAR.

The German Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern," with the Emperor William on board, escorted by German warships and the Russian torpedo squadron, arrived in the so-called Standart roadstead at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning. The customary visits were exchanged and salutes fired. The Tsar wore the uniform of a German Admiral and the Emperor William the uniform of a Russian Admiral. The Tsar and Tsaritsa, surrounded by their childern, received the German Emperor on board the "Standart." There was subsequently a family luncheon party on the "Standart."

On the arrival of the "Hohenzollern" at Bjorko, the Tsar immediately went on board, and remained on the German Imperial yacht for half an hour. The Emperor William shortly afterwards returned the visit on board the "Standart."

On going on board the "Standart" the Emperor was accompanied by Baron von Schon, Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Count von Pourtales, German Ambassador in St. Petersburg; General von Plesson three heads of departments, and the other members of the Imperial suite. His Majesty was received on board by the Tsar and the Tsaritsa, who were attended by M. Stolypin, the Premier, M. Isvolsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Marine.

ON the application of his father, Asoke Chunder Nundy, one of the Alipore bomb case prisoners, who is suffering from consumption, has been released on bail, pending the result of the appeal, by order of the Local Government.

INDIAN ANARCHY IN ENGLAND.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY.

Assassin Identified.

ENGLAND AROUSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

It appears that the assassin, while at the University College, attended the commemoration meeting, wearing a badge inscribed to the memory of "martyrs."

This led to ragging, after which he threatened to cut the throat of one of the students. He was a frequenter of the India House and attended meetings addressed by Lajpat Rai during his recent visit.

Mr. Banerjee denounces the crime and hopes that the public will dissociate the Indian community therefrom.

Sir A. Davidson called on the widow and conveyed the condolences of Their Majesties.

The Conservative papers demand immediate action to deal with sedition-mongers at Home and in India, especially with the hotbed in India House.

The "Westminster Gazette," in an article headed with Mr. Gladstone's words after the Phœnix Park Murder, "Let not this crime deter you," declares that no political moral can be drawn from anarchy.

The article is confident that Lord Morley and the Indian Government will continue the present policy of conciliation which is bearing good fruit.

LONDON, JULY 3

The assassin is a Hindu, named Madar Lal of Dhinagri. It is believed that he has relatives in good position in Calcutta.

The papers this morning devote pages to the assassination of Sir Curzon-Wyllie. It is described as a sensation comparable only to the Phœnix Park Murders.

Mr. Asquith, addressing a meeting of the Liberal Federation at Southport last night, said the country was horrified at the detestable crime which was startling and an emphatic evidence of the character of the conspiracy. Happily, it was confined to a small number of the people, but it was desperate and determined in its methods, which he had recently denounced in the House of Commons.

Sir Lesley Probyn had two ribs broken in the struggle with the assassin.

An intimate of the murderer describes his life-story in the "Daily Chronicle." He is the son of a prosperous physician of Amritsar, and has a brother who is a Barrister practising in the Punjab. When his brother wrote, mentioning that he had written to Sir Curzon-Wyllie, asking him for assistance, the assassin reviled his brother's letter, saying it was absurd for an Anglo-Indian like Sir Curzon-Wyllie to interfere in private affairs.

LATER.

At the instance of Sir Curzon-Wyllie, Miss Beck called at Madar Lal's lodgings, specially to invite him to the Association's "At Home," saying that Sir Curzon-Wyllie wanted a personal chat with him.

After leaving his lodgings, Madar Lal spent two hours at Westbourne Grove, talking to Extremists who plied him with bhang and crammed weapons into his pockets.

The writer of the story is satisfied that there was a deliberate plot, and suggests that it may have been a part of the conspiracy that Madar Lal should leave India House and live at the other end of London.

He says, that unless the Police take stringent measures, there will be further outrages. Hitherto the Police have not paid much attention to the Indian Extremists in London, and they were only momentarily disturbed when two Indians recently spent a day in examining Lord Morley's house.

The writer suggests that the Police should obtain the assistance of Indian detectives, and says that prior to the murder, Sir Curzon-Wyllie conversed for ten minutes with Madar Lal.

Interviews that have been had with Indian students and pro-Indian Radical members of the House of Commons, show that all are united in deploring the outrage. They insisted on describing it as an individual act and as no proof of conspiracy.

The "Daily News" states that Colonel Curzon-Wyllie wrote to Madar Lal, giving him tactful advice and the assassin replied resenting the advice and expounding his views on Indian politics and his reasons for living his life. Colonel Willie replied, asking him to call and discuss matters.

The London firm, which has hitherto been printing the "Indian Sociologist," has written to Shyamaji Krishnavarma, refusing to have further participation in the production of the paper.

A meeting of Indian students of the Crystal Palace School of Engineering, has passed a unanimous resolution, expressing horror at the crime and sympathy with Lady Curzon-Wyllie.

Police enquiries have elicited the fact that Madar Lal's brother is living in London. He has dissociated himself and his family from Madar Lal's views and expressed abhorrence of the crime.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A meeting of Indian residents at the New Reform Club has passed a resolution declaring detestation of the crime and condoling with Lady Curzon-Wyllie, and Doctor Lalcaca's family, and begging permission to send wreaths to the funeral.

A further resolution declared that the Reform movement was in no way connected with lawlessness and violence which was fraught with deepest peril to the best interests of India. Mr. Bannerjee, who presided, combated the idea of conspiracy, and said he was deeply grateful that the British people were not disposed to associate the tragedy with the Indian community.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD. JULY 3.

A "Pioneer" special cable, dated London, 2nd July, says:—"It appears that the assassin's brother is now in India, but was formerly a student here. He wrote to Colonel Curzon-Wyllie, asking him to befriend his brother who, he feared, had been evilly influenced. Colonel Curzon-Wyllie wrote to Dhingra, who failed to keep an appointment made. The letter was found in Dhingra's pocket.

"Dr. Lalcaca of Bombay was a clever and cultivated man. After practising for years in Shanghai he returned to Bombay this year and came to England with Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.

"Lord Morley has been guarded by detectives for some time. Mr. Banerjee is organising a meeting of young Indians to condemn the murder. The papers are asking what can be done to break up the anarchist group behind the crime. Some refer specifically to the India House.

"The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says that the pseudo-philanthropic Commoners on the Liberal and Labour benches are the real murderers."

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

A "Pioneer" special London telegram, dated the 3rd of July, says:—"It is stated that a paper was found on the assassin of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie, laying down the doctrine that British rule in India is unjust, and that all means are legitimate to throw it off. If all Indian students had the spirit of the writer and were ready to imitate his action, at all hazards, the liberation of India would speedily follow."

The "Daily Mail" states that the Agent of India House obtained small subscriptions from two wealthy and influential Native Princes, under the pretence of supporting innocent propaganda, Both Princes were subsequently blackmailed under threats of exposure in Simla. Among the most active and dangerous workers among Indian students in England is an Indian woman of wealth and influence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The following are the views of the Calcutta Press on the London assassination.

The "Statesman": —"All facts point to the conclusion that the crime was of the too familiar anarchist type, and render it probable that Sir William Curzon-Wyllie was murdered simply because he was a member of the Advisory Committee, appointed by Lord Morley for the purpose of counteracting and defeating the anarchist propaganda among Indian students. There can be little doubt that the efforts of the Committee were looked upon by the anarchist leaders with hostility, which would be proportionate to its success in keeping young Indians from their clutches."

The "Englishman":—"He recently had interested himself in the welfare of Indian students and was a prominent member of the Association formed to prevent such students from falling into bad hands while residing in London. It is probably this fact, combined with the other, that he was an important official of the India Office, which marked him out as a target for the Extremists."

There is no editorial reference in the "Bengalee" to Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie's murder. The "Patrika" says that the murders will send a thrill of horror all over the country and throw everything topsy-turvy here, but it is believed in India by those who ought to know the real condition of affairs that the spirit of murder which has lately disgraced the country, has disappeared from it.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman" gives the following account of the assassination of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie:—"He fell at the fourth shot. An Anglo-Indian, Mr. D. W. Thorburn, and a Hindu student seized and followed the murderer who vainly attempted to commit suicide. The assassin then became calm and asked for his gold-rimmed spectacles to be restored to him. He wore European dress with a light blue silk turban. When a military officer, who was standing near bluntly exclaimed 'Sorry for Wyllie,' one of the Hindus present passionately cried, 'No one will be sorry for the Indians. We shall all be blamed for this man's wrongdoing.'"

A pathetic scene ensued when the doctors and Police arrived. Lady Wyllie, sobbing bitterly, was holding her husband's hand on her knees. His face was completely shattered and great pools of blood were on the floor. A yard away Dr. Lalcaca lay writhing in agony. The murderer smiled while the Police were examining his cards and papers, which included three foolscap sheets of manuscript, justifying political assassination as a means of helping the cause of India.

Mr. Thorburn, describing the assassination, says the murderer smilingly engaged Sir W. Wyllie in conversation and then suddenly drew a revolver and fired five successive shots full in his face. The sixth shot struck Dr. Lalcaca accidentally.

Before the Magistrate the assassin gave his name as Madhu Lal Dhingra.

Mr. Buchanan, who was one of the eye-witnesses of the crime, states that Dr. Lalcaca met his death while attempting to shield Colonel Wyllie. The latter was in charge of the Indian students. He knew Dhingra, whose brother is a Barrister at Lahore. The latter had written to Colonel Wyllie, begging him to exert his influence with Dhingra and to persuade him to renounce his anarchist association. Dhingra was an engineering student at the University College and came from Amritsar. He formerly lived at the India House, Highgate, and was a disciple of the notorious Krishnavarma.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee interviewed, begged the public to dissociate the Indian community from the crime, which they would view with the deepest horror and detestation. The murderer, he said, was a fanatic whose mind had been poisoned with anarchist literature.

THE "BENGALEE" ON THE OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

The "Bengalee" to-day says the country is unspeakably ashamed of Dinghra's crime. It offers condolence to Colonel Wyllie's widow, and says that India is justly proud of Dr. Lalcaca, who saved the honour of his country and people at a critical moment, when another Indian was bringing dishonour upon the name of the motherland.

The "Statesman" says that when he was resident at Rajkot Colonel Wyllie had friction with Shyamaji Krishnavarma.

RESTRICTION OF VISITS TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Speaking at the Punjab Legislative Council here, to-day, in connection with the murder of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie, Malik Umar Hayat Khan urged the placing of restrictions by the Government upon the visits to England of undesirable individuals.

CONDOLENCE FROM INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

One of the first messages of condolence to be received from India by Lady Curzon-Wyllie, was one sent from Simla by the Viceroy, who cabled immediately on hearing of the death of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie, assuring her of his deepest sympathy.

It was decided at to-day's meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to send Home a cable of condolence to Lady Curzon-Wyllie.

THE MURDER OF SIR W. CURZON-WYLLIE.

Native Press Comments.

THE "Parsi":—The atrocious, cowardly and purposeless murder in London of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, has sent a thrill of horror throughout India. There was something like consternation in the Parsi community on the receipt of the news of the dastardly outrage which stated that the murderer was "believed to be a Parsi." It was impossible to believe that a Parsi youth, with the magnificent traditions of his community for loyalty and manliness, would have been capable of such an insane and anarchical deed. Private advice, however, received at Calcutta states that the murderer is not a Parsi but a young Hindu, named Nadar Lal Bhinagri. But, be he a Hindu or of any other community, it is enough that he is an Indian, and the face of every honest Indian must suffuse with a blush of shame, that a fellow-countryman should have been capable of such a dastardly crime. That a brood of murderous young villains existed in Bengal has long been but too self-evident a truth. But that they should have kindred souls, even in England, is startling. The maniac that did to death Colonel Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka will certainly pay the grim penalty of the law. But where did he get his inspiration from—what poisonous viper inoculated his youthful and impressionable mind with ideas of anarchism and murder? It is this fountain source that must be traced and its satanic apostles hunted with unsparing remorselessness. Most of the cowardly scoundrels who are responsible for betraying young Indians into the dastardly paths of anarchism are well-known. The whole of India, with one voice, ought now to demand that these moral lepers should immediately be brought to book—both in India as well as in Europe. This is a duty which the British Government owe to themselves as well as to the Indian people. No mercy for these fiends—that must henceforth be the policy. As for the problem of Indian students in England we trust that after this concrete evidence of the anarchical lengths to which some of them are capable of going, there will not be found one man who will object to all that Lords Morley and Minto are doing for keeping an eye over the doings and even thoughts of Indian youths in England. Nay, we must all zealously co-operate with the authorities in seeing that the liberty which the young men enjoy in England is not turned into despicable license. What a pity that such an outrage should have been committed at a time when Britain's good-will towards India was never more sincere, her readiness to raise the people to a high level of self-respect and responsibility never greater. The people of India will be unworthy of all the best traditions of their race if they do not heartily join hands with their generous rulers in rooting out of existence the rank seed of cowardly anarchism which certain leprous vipers are trying to germinate in India. No country ever yet has won her salvation through the bloody and tortuous paths of assassination and murder.

The "Rast Goftar":—One more crime, and that too of a very dastardly character, has been added to the Indian list of anarchist atrocities. The cold-blooded murder of Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie will send a thrill of horror through the whole length of the Empire. It is difficult to understand how the victim of the crime came to incur the mad displeasure of Indian Anarchists. The active part which the deceased took in the matter of the control of Indian students was in all probability resented by the evil genii in possession of the India House. Their nefarious tactics ought long before this to have put the police in England on the alert. But without the requisite power, the executive could have achieved nothing, and the authorities will have now realized the danger of permitting impetuous youths to play in the hands of political fire-brands. We have every confidence in the detective ability of the Police in England not to hope that their inquiry will cease only with the execution of the assassin on the gallows. The inciters to murder who callously employ fledgings and callow youths as their tools, deserve no better fate than their hirelings. The crime will suggest the paramount need for making a clean sweep of the India House, and tightening the control on students from this country.

The "Indu Prakash":—The shocking outrage in London to which Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka have fallen victims must cause no common dismay and alarm. The mystery about the identity of the offender is probably far greater than that about his motives. We hope, almost hoping against hope in this case, that pure lunacy or some private resentment was the actuating motive for the dastardly crime. The appearances are, however, "prima facie" opposed to this theory. The fact that the criminal is but a boy of 22, that he was armed with a dagger and a sword in addition to his fully charged revolver, his grim and defiant silence so far coupled with Sir W. Curzon's position of importance as the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India, all tend to create strong suspicion that the crime was a political one, hatched up by that senseless school which considers anarchistic methods to be likely to bring no India's political salvation. That the Indian anarchist has borrowed his weapons and theories from the West is no doubt certain. We had however hoped that they had confined their sphere of operations only to India. The outrage on Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka shows however that they think of deadly deeds to be committed in England too. Or, is it that England is the cradle and the central head-office of the inhuman brotherhood? Whatever may be the case, this particular outrage, coupled with various complaints that are made in regard to character and doings of Indian students in England, is fraught with dangers of an uncommon kind to the interests of Indians—those Indians who travel to the continent either as tourists or students. They will come in all for a general ill fame, at least for a general suspicion. Some English Colleges are already reported to be bent upon a general boycott of Indian students. May ruinous developments of this kind be avoided!

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—It is indeed shocking the news of the double tragedy which was enacted at the Imperial Institute in London on Thursday last by a raw Punjaubi youth without rhyme or reason. We are sure all India views with extreme horror and indignation this most lamentable deed whereby two innocent but useful lives have been lost! Sir Curzon-Wyllie was a retired Anglo-Indian officer of great distinction bearing a character for the greatest courtesy of the India Office as many an Indian visitor to London has testified. What motive could have inspired the frenzied youth to kill him is as yet inexplicable. And as to the sad death of Dr. Lalkaka of Shanghai it is melancholy to think that he was shot by accident. Really both deaths are to be greatly deplored and we can only offer our deepest sympathy to the family of both the deceased while expressing our greatest detestation at this abominable crime.

CAPTAIN KEENE, who was wounded by a sepoy of the Northern Waziristan Militia, has just undergone another operation at Murree, and is making good progress.

ABDUL MANNA, a Mahomedan servant to the Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, who accidentally shot a Marwari, dead at Shonatola station, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour, and also to five months' imprisonment under the Arms Act; the sentences to be concurrent.

SHEIKH MAKBUL HUSSAIN KIDWAI, Barrister-at-Law, a Deputy Collector in the United Provinces, has received an appointment in the Home Department of the Government of India on a salary of Rs. 800, rising to Rs. 1,200. Sheikh Makbul Hussain is a member of the well-known Gadia family, which in the matter of the education of its members enjoys the proud distinction of being the first Talukdari family in Oudh. It is understood that he joins his appointment at Simla shortly. The Talukdars are gratified by the appointment as he is the first member of their community selected for a responsible post under the Government of India.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY AND SHORT HOURS.

Worst Position Experienced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Cotton Masters' Federation has completed the ballot with regard to short time. Eighty-six per cent of the spindles have agreed to the resolution passed by the Spinners' Federation to cease work on Saturdays and Mondays, from the 10th of July to the 27th of September. This makes the vote binding on all members.

Mr. Makara, in announcing the ballot, said that the present crisis was one of the worst experienced. If the present measure became universal he was convinced that they would soon have normal conditions.

AMERICAN COTTON PANIC.

Hugh Crop Shortage.

LONDON, JULY 3.

A panic has occurred on the New York Cotton Market, as the result of the publication of the Government estimate, showing an unexpected deficiency in the crop due to wet in some districts and drought in others.

It is expected that the yield will not exceed 12,000,000 bales.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Russian Troops Despatched.

LONDON, JULY 4.

A Russian circular to the Powers declares that in view of the failure of the British and Russian measures to realise reforms and prevent advance of revolutionaries on Teheran, Russia has decided, while adhering to principles of non-interference in internal affairs, to send troops from Baku to Enzeli to protect Russians and foreigners. She will not advance at present beyond Kazvin.

Further advance will depend upon the course of events.

AMERICA AND TRUSTS.

Tax on Corporations Adopted.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Washington Senate have adopted by 45 votes to 31 the tax on corporations mentioned on the 17th ultimo. The tax amounted to two per cent. and was estimated to yield £5,000,000 sterling.

ACCIDENT AT NEWPORT.

Thirty Killed.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The trench, in connection with the huge dock which is being constructed at Newport in Wales, collapsed yesterday, entombing fifty navvies. It is feared that thirty have perished.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

Australian Victory.

LONDON, JULY 2.

England made 182 runs.

The analysis shows that Macartney took seven wicket for 58 runs.

Australia has made 175 runs for eight wickets.

Armstrong contributed 45 and Noble 31.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Australia has made 207 runs.

The analysis shows that Barnes took 6 wickets for 63 runs.

The Third Test Match was brought to a conclusion to-day in fine weather. The wicket was worn. There was a large attendance. England completed their second innings for 87, the Australians thus winning the match by 126 runs. Cotter took five wickets for 38 runs and Macartney 4 for 27.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Surrey has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 75 runs.

Kent has beaten Northamptonshire by 125 runs.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Sussex has beaten Essex at Leyton by four wickets.

Worcester has beaten Middlesex at Lords by seven wickets.

Hampshire has beaten Warwick at Leamington by 55 runs.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the Lawn Tennis Championship Gore beat Ritchie by three sets to two.

The engagement is announced of Capt. Cunliffe Hibbert Marsh, D. S. O., 18th P. W. O. Lancers, eldest son of Col. Hippisley Cunliffe Marsh, Tunbridge Wells, late of 18th Bengal Cavalry, to Nina Helen, elder daughter of James George Smith, Row, Dumbartonshire.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in the autumn, between Francis Hans Bunbury Rathborne, of the Dorsetshire Regt., only son of Col. Rathborne, late of the 25th K. O. S. B, and Army Pay Dept., and Dorothy (Cherry), daughter of John Sturrock, C. I. E., late Indian Civil Service, of 32 Holywell, Oxford.

VICEROY INDISPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

News from Simla says that the Viceroy is temperarily indisposed owing to a chill.

PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

Fate of Dr. Abdul Ghani Uncertain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 4.

There still seems some uncertainty as to the fate of Dr. Abdul Ghani and his companions, suspected of complicity in the plot against the Amir. They are now said to be still under arrest at Kabul.

ENCROACHMENT OF THE INDUS.

Precautions taken by N.-W. Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI JULY 4.

No further official news has been received regarding the serious encroachment of the Indus above Rohri. The river is now only about 80 feet from the main line of the N.-W. Railway, but every precaution is being taken to prevent any break in the Railway service. The Railway have provided two lines of defence in the shape of a heavy stone bund and a temporary surface line diversion. A second wider and more permanent diversion is now in course of completion. There is every reason to believe therefore that no break in the traffic service is likely to occur, even should the stone bund be reached and swept away, and the main line subsequently undermined.

THE MIDNAPUR ENQUIRY.

Specific Charge of Bribery Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

At to-day's enquiry Mohendra Nath Maiti, Pleader, brother of Upendra Nath Maiti, is understood to have deposed to having paid Rs. 1,000 to the Police and to have executed a hand-note for Rs. 4,000. Upendra Maiti was cross-examined by Inspector Lalmohan Guha, presumably on this point. Several other witnesses were cross-examined.

CALCUTTA, JULY 4.

At yesterday's Midnapur enquiry, Assutosh Pal said he did not know to which Police officer a thousand rupees were paid, as they were in a troubled state of mind owing to this arrest. Monmotha's entry that the money was paid to Kar was made on a subsequent date.

Ramprusana Mookerjee, a music master of Narajole Raj, said that Aghose Manna and he handed ten thousand rupees to Ambica Shikden to be paid to the Police.

BENGAL'S NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Mr. George Heury Blair Kenrick, the new Advocate-General of Bengal, is a Member of the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar on the 26th of January, 1893. He obtained a certificate of honour in his final examination. He is a member of the South-Eastern Circuit and has a Parliamentary practice as well as a practice at the Central Criminal Court. He is the author of the "Digest of Equity."

A FRIVOLOUS CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

A "Bengalee" telegram, dated Gauhati, July 2nd, says that the Sessions Judge has dismissed the motion preferred by Debipam Borah against Captain Nesfield, Civil Surgeon, holding that the assault and mischief complained of was very slight. The Judge, however, cautioned the Civil Surgeon to avoid giving unreasonable cause of offence to respectable people.

NEW APPOINTMENTS AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 4.

We understand that the acting appointments in the Madras Council and Secretariat, consequent on the retirement of Sir George Forbes, have been settled on the lines already announced, except as regards the Local and Municipal Secretaryship.

WATCHMAN RUNS AMOK.

One Man Killed and Three Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 3.

The night watchman of St. Paul's High School, who had been employed for two years in that institution, ran amok at two o'clock this morning, with his lathi. He killed one servant outright, seriously wounded three others, and another slightly. His explanation was that he mistook the servants for thieves and had only done his duty in attacking them. The deceased and the wounded men were conveyed to hospital. When the Police approached the aggressor to arrest him, he stood to attention and saluted them, and seemed surprised when taken into custody.

HEAVY PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Vegetable growers in and near Bombay must find the culture a somewhat expensive one if the general charges are such as I recently paid to a Bombay Florist and Seedsman. There are two or three items:—One pound of peas (for sowing) Rs.1-4; Half a pound broad beans Re. 1; One ounce cabbage seed Rs. 1-4; 1 ounce cress 6 as. and 1 ounce nasturtium seed Re 1.—Yours, &c.,

"GLUM."

PARANTIJ MUNICIPALITY.

The following Government Resolution has been issued:—Letter from the Collector of Ahmedabad, dated 20th May, 1909:—

"I have the honour to report that the Municipality of Parantij formerly enjoyed the elective franchise. In 1889-90 the Municipality was suspended on account of its opposition to the introduction of house-tax.

"In the year 1891 the Municipality was re-established as a nominated body. The Commissioner, Northern Division, in recommending Government to reconstitute the Municipality stated in paragraph 3 of his No. 1111, dated the 9th September, 1891, printed as preamble to Government Resolution, dated the 9th October, 1891, General Department, that he would be glad to recommend the elective principle to the Municipality being again introduced after a few years.

"The President is of opinion that the elective system may now safely be introduced as there are no parties in Parantij, and no factious opposition to measures which are necessary in the public interest, while the councillors take an interest in municipal work. I think the present time is a good opportunity for restoring the privilege of election, and recommend that the Parantij Municipality should henceforth consist of six nominated councillors and six elected; the town is too small for larger number of councillors, having a population in 1901 of 8,175, which has not increased. It is requested that the sanction of Government may be obtained at an early date as the triennial term expires on the 31st March, 1910. Election rules will have to be adopted and voters' lists to be prepared."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., dated 15th June, 1909:—

"Submitted to Government. The Commissioner supports the Collector's recommendation.

"It was at first thought that the case of Parantij might be dealt with along with the proposals called for in Government Resolution, dated the 16th July, 1908, and the Collector was asked to submit his proposals for all Municipalities together. In reply he states that if the Parantij Municipality are again allowed to elect half their councillors various preliminaries have to be settled before the lists of voters are published on November 1st, and there is not much time. The Commissioner therefore ventures to suggest that orders on this case may be passed separately."

Resolution.—In exercise of the power conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of Section 11 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and in supersession of Government Notification, dated the 9th October, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Parantij Municipality shall, on and after the 1st April, 1910, consist of 12 councillors (inclusive of the President), of whom six shall be elected and the rest nominated, and that of the nominated councillors three may be salaried servants of Government.

GIRGAUM, LAW CLASS.

A MEETING was held on Saturday evening in the Aryan Education Society School, Girgaum, to perform the ceremony of opening a library and reading room in connection with the Girgaum Law School, which is being conducted by two High Court Vakils, Messrs Gharpuri and Shigni, of Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided on the occasion.

Mr. Gharpuri said that the object of the institution was to provide a suitable library and a reading room which may serve as a nucleus for those who study law for its own sake. The institution was in existence for the last seven years. Mr. Shigni then gave an account of the work which was done in the school for the last seven years. There were nearly 100 students attending the class and preparing themselves for the first grade and the High Court Pleader's examinations. A debating society was already formed and the students seemed to take a lively interest in it. Examinations were held to test the students from time to time and good progress was made in all directions.

After formally opening the library, the Chairman said that it gave him great pleasure to take part in this function, especially because it was not every day that one could see the opening of a library or rather a law library. A library, he said, was of course useful as a reference, but everything would depend on the way in which one might make use of it. When one grows older, one would think that he was embarrassed by a library and would try to get back to the good old time which he spent, not in the midst of multitude of books, but to those one or two authors for whom he had a particular liking or interest. The great art in law or in any other things was, he said, to acquire the habit of concentration. In this connection he paid a well merited tribute of praise to those scholars who studied law with a scientific habit of mind and showed how Sir Edward Sukden acquired a mastery over the subject. Sir Edward started reading law with half a dozen of his friends. While his friends would take six months' time to study a book, Sir Edward would take six years with the result that he reached a prominence which his friends had not. He patiently studied the subject in all its aspects and was able to acquire that deftness and ability so as to grasp all legal problems. His powers of concentration were admirable and he always cultivated a scientific turn of mind. This, he said, every student of law should try to emulate and asked the students not to take a bread and butter view of the profession. Whatever be the difference of opinion with regard to the part played by pleaders in the body politic, the Chairman said thet we had a great deal of legal talent among us. He was of opinion that lawyers were a necessary part of our social function. There was, he said, a general impression that lawyers always lived at the expense of the poor. No doubt mischievous and unnecessary litigation had been the cause of many people's ruin to which a good and honest lawyer would never give countenance. He then complimented Messrs. Gharpuri and Shigni on the excellent work which they have been doing and said that their interest in law was not the interest of a businessman. Both have tried to go to the very source of the subject and he congratulated the students on the two successful teachers they have had in giving them a thorough legal education. In conclusion, he advised the students to be thorough in all their studies and to cultivate a scientific habit of mind.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THE MONSOON.

An Excess of Rainfall in June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Indian weather summary for the past months, issued to-day by the Meteorological Deparment, shows that while the Bombay monsoon current arrived in India about the normal date, the Bay current appeared in the North-East of India about a week ahead of the usual time, there being in these respects a close resemblance between the present year and 1889. Taking the whole Indian region, there was an excess of fifteen per cent. in the rainfall of the month, the period thus contrasting very favourably with the month of June in both 1907 and 1908.

FOUND DEAD IN A SITTING POSTURE.

Mr. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of one Thakubai residing in a house in Bapti Road. It appeared from evidence that the deceased who was severely burnt, nearly all over her body, was found dead in a sitting posture with her hands folded. Further inquiry was adjourned to the 8th instant.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place towards the end of July, between Malcolm Lyell Darling, Indian Civil Service, and Jessica, younger daughter of Lord Low, The Laws, Berwickshire.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

The Delegates at Aldershot.

The delegates to the Imperial Press Conference on June 11 visited Aldershot, and witnessed field-day operations in the Pirbright Valley, in which 14,000 troops took part. At the close of a lively sham battle the delegates were entertained at luncheon on the ground. A brigade of artillery was afterwards paraded at war strength, and there was a march pass of representative companies from English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh regiments. Before returning to London the delegates visited various camp institutions.

OFFICIAL BANQUET.

In the evening the delegates were entertained at an official Government banquet at the Grafton Galleries. There was a large and distinguished company of guests. Lord Crewe presided, and the toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Asquith said he approached his task with a certain amount of reluctance arising not from want of enthusiasm on the part of the hosts of the evening but from a humane consideration of the highly tried power of endurance of their distinguished guest. It was now the seventh day. He would not refer to the aspects of their relationship which had been touched upon in the discourses of the distinguished men to whom they had listened that week. "You have been," said Mr. Asquith, "for the time being transferred from the jury box to the dock, or, if you prefer the metaphor—I see two distinguished representatives of the Church at this table who will perhaps allow me to use it—your have been transferred from the pulpit to the pew. There is one special function of an imperial Press. It is its business to do something more than purvey accurately sifted information or to criticise and stimulate the Government of the day. It has the paramount and over-riding duty, at all times and in all conjunctures, of promoting in its highest forms and for its worthiest purposes the spirit of imperial unity. (Hear, hear.) In the speeches from English statesmen sitting on both sides of the Houses of Parliament and divided in domestic politics by the sharpest lines nothing can have struck you more than that when they came to deal with matters which concerned the whole empire, which belong as much to you over the seas as to us at home there was an identity of sense sometimes almost an identity of expression, which seemed to produce the effect of men speaking with one voice and from one set of convictions. (Cheers.) That has been notably the case in relation to the serious and urgent topic of our common and imperial defence. There has been and there will be in that and in other matters which are common to the empire not only no uncertain sound but no discordant voice in the utterances either of the hosts or of the guests. This is an auspicious omen for the Imperial Conference which is to assemble here at the close of next month. (Cheers.) I lay great emphasis upon that fact, for it is the alliance between this ever-growing and penetrating sense of unity and the fullest and freest recognition and assertion of local liberties which is at once the secret and the safeguard of the British Empire. That is, in the old phrase the "articulus stantis aut cadentis imperil," and if that be so, to maintain it, to deepen and broaden its foundations, to enrich and dignify its expression to help to shape it always and everywhere to great ends worthy of a great people, is at once the bounden duty and the sacred privilege of an imperial Press." (Cheers.)

The toast was acknowledged by Mr. G. Langlois (Canada), Mr. E. S. Cunningham (Australia), and Mr. G. Fenwick (New Zealand).

Mr. A. Lyttelton, M. P., proposed the health of the Chairman.

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

A review of the home and Atlantic Fleets at Spithead arranged in honour of the delegates, took place at Spithead on June 12. The delegates, with whom travelled Admiral Sir John Fisher, First Sea Lord, and other Admiralty officials, went in a special train from Victoria Station to Portsmouth where Mr. McKenna and the Parliamentary Under Secretary had previously arrived. The party embarked on board the special service vessel volcano and proceeded round the fleet, which was ranged in lines off Spithead.

There were in these columns of ships six types of batteship, but the two that naturally attracted the most attention were those of the "Dreadnought" and of the Lord Nelson, because in a greater or less degree these types are said to represent the outcome of two schools of naval thought. The Lord Nelson is of 16,500 tons displacement and was ready for sea late in 1907, but her design is of earlier date than that of the "Dreannought." Speaking generally the "Dreadnought" type embodies the ideal of the school of practical scientific gunnery. The Lord Nelson, on the other hand, is favoured by that school which bases its theory of future naval warfare mainly upon the lessons taught by the history of the old sailing fleets.

The Volcano went alongside the "Dreadnought" just before three o'clock to enable the guests to see the submarines and destroyers in action, and, undeterred by one or two drenching showers, the visitors distributed themselves about the upper deck of the battleship, the great height above the waters line affording a splendid view of the roadstead. The guests on board the "Dreadnought" were welcomed by Sir William May and among those assemble on her decks were:—

Mr. and Mrs. McKenna. Lady Jekyll, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Berrell, Mr. John Burns, Col. Seely, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Lambert, Lord Strathcona, Capt. Muirhead Collins, Sir Richard Solomon, Sir William Arbuckle, Mr Somerset French, Sir Horace Tozer, the Hon. J. W. Taverner, the Hon. A. Kirkpatrick, the Hon. C. H. Rason, Sir J. Arnott, Sir Edward Russell, Lord Bessborough, Sir George Murray, Sir Inigo Thomas, Sir Joseph Lawrence, Sir F. Carruthers Goul, Mr. G. E. Buckle, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. E. T. Reed, Mr. J. M. Le Sage, Mr. Robert Blatchford, Sir James Henderson, Mr. J. B. Capper, Mr. Arnold White, Mr. Franck Lloyd, Mr. H. W. Lucy, Mr. Kennedy Jones, Mr. R. Donald, Mr. G. R. Sims, Mr. H. W. Wilson, Mr. John Scott, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. E. T. Cook, Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth, Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. Harry Britain, Mr. Rollo Appleyard, Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne, Mr. A. S. Hurd, Mr. Cope Cornford, Mr. Gerrad Fiennes, Mr. Julian Corbett, Commander Crutchley, and practically all the delegates.

When the signal was given for the submarines to advance, nine of these vessels of the "C" class came down the waterway between the columns from the westward. Those in advance were in cruising trim travelling on the surface: then a second division followed in diving trim, with only the conning tower above water. The third group were wholly submerged with their periscopes alone showing, and as they passed within a distance of thirty or forty yards these vessels gave an exhibition of their diving powers. Rising to the surface, until the hull could just be seen, they again deflected the bows downwards, and they disappeared until only the top of the periscope was a few inches above the water and over this at times in the choppy sea a wavelet or two appeared to wash. The moral menace of such a means of attack was obvious to all the spectators, remarks the correspondent of the "Times." This display was succeeded by that of the destroyers, which followed on at considerable speed, each ship in fighting trim, with officers and men at their stations, both guns and torpedo-tubes in readiness. Keeping excellent station in line ahead, the boats approached until, just when the leading destroyer was abreast of the ship at a distance of a little more than a hundred yards, a bright flash from her tube and a splash in the water showed that a torpedo had been discharged. Its path could be easily distinguished as it passed beneath the surface by the air bubbles, and, coming straight for the "Dreadnought," it was in a few seconds entangled in the net of steel which had been put out on that side of the vessel, and in which it hung, the Holmes light in the dummy head burning fitfully in the water. The second boat merely fired a small rocket, but the third another torpedo, and so on, every alternate boat following the example of the leader. All the nine torpedoes struck the net, but one, like a huge porpoise, jumped the obstruction and came into impact with the "Dreadnought" herself knocking off the dummy head in the collision. Such an occurrence could happen only when the torpedoes were set to run close to the surface for the benefit of the spectators. But the accuracy of these missiles, and the admirable manœuvring of the boats, excited boundless admiration.

After the conclusion of the mimic warfare the guests were given tea in the wardroom of the battleship, and then in small parties and groups, each with a naval officer as guide, were conducted over the vessel.

Whale Island is the principal school of gunnery of the Navy, and hither the visitors were brough in the Volcano from Spithead to be shown a fin spectacle which promised some of the realties of war, though at impossibly close ranges and possibly a little of its danger. On the north-west corner of the island which overlooks Porchester Creek, a huge stand had been erected for the guests. The scheme of the manœuvres assumed that a position on the sea coast was held by a small force of bluejackets, who had already prepared trenches and other defensive works against an expected attack. The position to be defended had for its centre the stand in which were the visitors. To the left was a small entrenched camp party hidden from the sea by a plantation and by a rise in the ground. Its left flank was at the water's edge, its right on the railway line. This spot was the scene of a most resolute struggle and during the course of the engagement was taken and retaken several times by furious rushes before the final retreat of the enemy.

Until the moment when Sir John Fisher gave the signal for the performance to begin, the scene was peaceful enough, Bluejackets, indeed, with shouldered rifles, patrolled the heights, camp fires burned near the tents, and here and there a Red Cross flag indicated the presence of an ambulance and medical attendance. Two officers on the heights, summoned by an orderly, were seen to scan anxiously the horizon. The object of their attention was a small flotilla of gunboats which were approaching the island. Suddenly, and without warning, the first shot of battle was fired from one of the defenders concealed twelve-pounders and turned the calm into a turmoil of bustle and action. From this mament till the end a period of little more than half an hour, there was not a moment's pause. Everything went like clockwork, and episode followed episode with a smoothness, precision, and speed that spoke of much careful organisation for arrangement, rehearsal, and production. With a cheer, the defenders rushed over the heights and into their trenches, and opened a smart fusillade, while an occasional boom told that a field piece had been brought into action. The gunboats returned the fire covering the landing party which now put off in boats towed by steam launches. At intervals along the trenches the white ensigns of the defenders waved defiance, while from the approaching boats red ensigns were displayed as banners of war. Soon the shells from the gunboats burst in the air or dropped on the beach and banks where they caused many casualties in the entrenchments. Owing to the heavy fire from the invaders that of the defence now slackened, and as the boats reached the beach their white-clad occupants jumped into the water and, with their flags waving, crossed the intervening space and seized the first line of trenches. A retirement began, but many of the dead and wounded had to be left behind. Now, two, more boats arrived with reinforcements for the enemy, and landing further down the coast, the crews as they came up the banks took the defenders in flank, while at the same time they got their twelve pounders and Maxims to work. At this moment the scene was most exciting. As attacking party pressed their advantage, the bursting shell, the clouds of smoke partly enveloping the combatants, the rattle of musketry, the boom of the big guns, and the loud purr of the Maxims supplied all the colour and noise of a battle-field.

After this excitement the drive through the dockyard, which was the concluding item in the programme may have appeared comparatively dull and unattractive. There was however much to interest the visitors for in addition to the customary scenes of a great naval establishment, there were two "Dreadnoughts" under construction—the St. Vincent and the Neptune—the latter being the latest of the class laid down. The visitors entrained for the return journey a few minutes before 7 p. m., and had dinner on the way up, arriving at Victoria Station about nine o'clock.

A PROVINCIAL TOUR.

The provincial tour of the delegates began on June 14 when a party numbering about a hundred left Euston by special train for Coventry. There they were welcomed at the railway station by the Mayor, drove through the town visited the Daimler Motor Company's works, and afterwards proceeded by way of Kenilworth to Warwick where they were entertained at luncheon by Lord and Lady Warwick at the castle. The delegates next proceeded to Stratford-on-Avon, and went thence to Oxford.

PARTY AT SHOLAPUR.

On Wednesday the employees of the Sholapur Mills met together to give an address to Mr. Dalsukhbhai Vadilal Virchand, grandson of the late Sheth Virchand Deepchand, C. I. E., on the eve of his retirement from the office of the Local Manager. The Mill compound was specially decorated for the purpose and arrangements made for the accommodation of all.

The proceedings of the gathering were commenced by proposing Mr. G. E. Sutcliffe, the Mill Manager, to the chair. After formally opening the proceedings, he called upon Mr. Dongarsingh Bahadursingh, the Weaving Master, to read the address. Mr. Dongarsingh touched upon the noble qualities of heart of the retiring local representative of the firm of Messrs. Morarji Gocouldas and Co., Agents of the Mills, and highly praised his simplicity of character and mind, which characteristics he had inherited from his father and grandfather. After referring to the harmony that had reigned during the period of his office, he read the following address :—

We, the employees of the Sholapur Mills, embrace this opportunity, on the eve of your retirement from your position, as the local representative of the Company, to approach you with this address, expressing our cordial appreciation of your management and deep regret at your severence of your connection.

During the long period of years that you have acted as Local Agent, you have endeared yourself to us by your amiability and complaisance, which, we are glad to say, were also the characteristics of your late father and grand-father. We always felt that we had in you, as our head, and officer, who fully realised his duty towards the Company and towards us, its employees. While you rightly enforced dicipline and obedience to all orders and instructions of our employers, the Agents, you were kind in your treatment and discriminate in your behaviour towards us. This treatment, we fully appreciate and we take this opportunity to express our grateful thanks for it.

Praying that by the grace of God you may have, in your new career every prosperity, and that you may be spared long to live in happiness.

After the address was read, the gathering was photographed. Mr. Ramsingh Dongarsingh, Assistant Weaving Master, having read the Marathi translation of the address, a few other speeches were made in appreciation of Mr. Dalsukhbhai, in which references were made to his religious, charitable and justice-loving turn of mind.

The Chairman then performed the ceremony of presenting him the address, in a silver casket, with a gold watch and chain; and doing so he wished Mr. Dalsukhbhai, a happy, bright career and earnestly expressed the hope that he will play a great part in the industrial regeneration of India, which seems to be, at pesent, beginning to take birth.

Mr. Dalsukhbhai thanked all for the honour done, and kindness shown to him, and reminded the address-givers that in trying to keep up the harmonious working in the Mill, he had done nothing else but what all office managers ought to do. He said, he felt much as he was leaving a place, where, in fact, he had grown up; and wishing prosperity to the city and the Mills, he resumed his seat.

After the performance of some athletic feats by the members of the Mill Gymnasium, the distribution of "pan supari," and a vote of thanks to the chair, the gathering dispersed.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in the autumn, between William Duncan Sturrock, N. B. (Oxon.), of 32 Holywell, Oxford, youngest son of John Sturrock, C. E., late Indian Civil Service, and Mary, eldest daughter of Iver Macpherson, of Newcourt, Topsham, Devonshire.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Gloucester Regt

The Y.M.C.A. experienced their first defeat in the Harwood League on Saturday afternoon, after a close and exciting match with the Gloucesters. In the first half the Gloucesters had the assistance of a strong wind, but nevertheless the Y.M.C.A. managed to hold their own and keep the score sheet blank. Soon after the game started a penalty kick was given against them, but Hildreth saved smartly. The Gloucesters after this kept up a brisk attack, but missed one or two chances of opening the score. The Y. M. C. A. backs played a very steady game and their forwards, though now doing less than the Gloucester attack, were frequently round their opponents' goal. Packs finished a good run with a straight and low shot but Smith saved well

The Gloucesters kept up their pressure in the second half of the game. The only goal of the match came from a strong rush by their forwards, the centre getting through with a longish shot. After this the Y. M. C. A. all acted vigorously and during an exciting scramble before the goal it seemed almost impossible that the Gloucesters would keep them out. However, this they managed to do and won by the single point. Result :—

Gloucester Regt	1
Y. M. C. A.	0

The present position of the teams is as follows :—

	Matches. P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Govt. Telegraphs...	4	4	0	0	18	1	8
Gloucester Regt...	5	3	1	1	10	5	7
Y. M. C. A.	4	3	0	1	14	1	6
Hornets	3	1	1	1	4	8	3
Bombay Gym.	2	1	0	1	6	2	2
R. G. A.	3	0	2	1	2	6	2
Parel Gym	3	1	0	2	3	14	2
Rovers	4	1	0	3	4	11	2
Commercial Gym..	3	0	0	3	0	6	0

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

FINE STAND BY VINES AND PHILLIPS.

Last Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. resulted in a handsome victory for the Home team. The Y. M. C. A. who were outplayed in all the departments of the game collapsed like nine pins before the fine bowling of Milne and Phillips. Their first venture was a mere procession to, and from, the wickets and realised only a paltry 54. None of their batsmen entered into double figures, except Clarke, and but for his useful contribution of 31, the total would have been poorer still. The first two wickets fell before a single run had been scored and the prospects were hardly improved when with the score only at 19 Milne sent two more of the team back. Later on, a brief stand was made, but the tail failed to wag and the innings terminated with the total at 54. The Gymkhana had a very easy task set them and they performed it creditably, though at one stage of their innings it seemed as if a rot was going to set in. Powell and Brooke, the first two representatives of the Gymkhana hit up the half century in splendid fashion and then passed the Y. M. C. A. score; but shortly after Brooke fell to a catch by Nash off Clarke, the score standing at 62; and only three more decades were added to the total when the sixth wicket fell. Then, however, came a remarkable stand by Commander Vines, the Gymkhana skipper, and Phillips, perhaps the best all-round player the Home team possesses. The former, playing one of his characteristic innings, gave a most delightful exhibition of scientific hitting. His unconquered innings of 50 included a six and half a dozen of fourers, and was unmarred by a single chance. His partner, Phillips, who contributed 42, was fortunate in that he got a couple of 'lives.' The two players made mincemeat of the visitors' bowling and added 83 to the Gymkhana total. The Home team then declared their innings closed with the total at 182 for 6 wickets and sent their opponents in. At their second venture the Y.M.C.A. fared little better than the first. They had lost four wickets for 11 runs, when stumps were drawn. Thus, on the results of the first innings, the Gymkhana won the match by the substantial margin of 4 wickets and 128 runs. For the Gymkhana, Milne and Phillips secured the very fine analyses of 5 for 19 and 4 for 21. Milne who was decidedly the better of the two was well-nigh unplayable and the Young Men were never at their ease when facing him. For the Y. M. C. A., Corke captured 4 wickets for 26 runs. He was bowling really very well and the surprise was general when he was taken off. The Y. M. C. A. skipper made a distinct, tactical blunder in replacing him Corke is a really good bowler, possessing as he does, a fine 'sverwe' and with a little encouragement and practice he should develop into quite a first-class man. The Gymkhana scoring was kept down as long as he was bowling and it was after he was taken off that it mounted up with such surprising rapidity. The scores :

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.

Mr T R Ryton, b Milne	3
Mr E Lester, b Milne	0
Mr C P Gay, b Milne	0
Mr F J Clarke, not out...	31
Mr A A Browne, b Milne	2
Mr A E N Corke, c Milne, b Phillips	1
Mr S Dukes, c Milne, b Phillips	0
Mr S Pearcey, c and b Phillips	9
Mr A K Nash, c Sprott, b Phillips	0
Mr R Oliver, b Milne	6
Mr K Strickland, c and b Lover	1
Extras ...	1
Total...	54

2nd Innings.

Mr F J Clarke, b Lover	4
Mr A A Browne, c Brooke, b Lover	2
Mr S Dukes, run out...	1
Mr S Pearce, c Brooke, b Lover	0
Mr A K Nash, not out ...	9
Extras...	4
Total (for 4 wickets)...	11

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr S N Powell, c Strickland, b Corke	39
Lieut F R B Brooke, c Nash, b Clarke	33
Mr F L Sprott, b Corke	0
Mr E C Reid, c Pearcey, b Corke	6
Comdr D F Vines (Capt), not out	50
Mr J S Milne, c Pearcey, b Corke	10
Mr E E Christie, c Browne, b Lester	0
Mr G C Phillips, not out	42
Mr P M D Sanderson Mr E E Coombs Mr E G B Lover	Did not bat.
Extras	2
Total (for 6 wickets)	182

BOWLING ANALYSES.

Y. M. C. A.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	10	19	4	5
Coombs	4	13	1	0
Phillips	5	21	0	4
Lover	2 balls	0	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dukes	10	63	0	0
Oliver	2	21	0	0
Clarke	8	21	2	1
Corke	5	26	0	4
Lester	8	20	1	1
Pearcey	4	20	1	0
Ryton	1	9	0	0

Y. M. C. A.—2 Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Christie	3	3	1	0
Lover	3	3	2	3
Sanderson	1	1	0	0

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS vs. IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A match was played on Saturday between the Government Telegraphs and Bombay Improvement Trust, and resulted in an easy win for the former by 1 wicket and 136 runs :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Netscher, c Bharucha, b Sorabji	42
Sorris, c Watson, b Sorabji	42
Edie, c Palwanker, b Sorabji ...	9
D'Souza, c and b Sorabji	15
Taylor, c Palwanker, b Murray	24
S D'Silva, c Murray, b Sorabji	0
A D'Silva, c Bharucha, b Desai	15
N U K Leslie, (capt) did not bat	
R Green, stumped, b Marathe...	9
Holman, not out	0
Monsurabe, c Orr, b Marathe ...	0
Extras	2
Total	158

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Bharucha, c Netscher, b Sorris...	0
Murray, c D'Souza, b Taylor ...	0
J P Orr, c D'Silva, b Taylor	0
Bharucha, b Sorris	5
Sorabji, l-b-w, b Taylor	0
Palwanker, b Taylor...	0
Marathe, c D'Silva, b Taylor	5
Desai, c and b Sorris...	5
Shroff, c Netscher, b Taylor	3
J Watson, (capt) b Taylor	0
Bharucha, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	22

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE.

The following match played on Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win by 20 runs by Islam Gymkhana.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr C M Ali, b Engineer	0
Mr H C Tyabji, c Motiwala, b Printer	16
Mr Peer Mohamed, b Motiwala	24
Mr Tumboowala, c Daroowala, b Motiwala	5
Mr Oomer, c Driver, b Motiwala	2
Mr A R Bustani, b Motiwala...	0
Mr S C Tyabji, c Motiwala, b Printer ...	0
Mr Sanchawala, c Driver, b Motiwala	3
Mr Daood Nensi, c Driver, b Motiwala	2
Mr Sulemanji, not out	2
Mr Edroos, c Motiwala, b Printer	3
Extras ...	0
Total ...	57

2nd Innings.

Mr C M Ali, l-b-w, b Wadia...	13
Mr H C Tyabji, c Mehta, b Parakh	0
Mr Peer Mohamed, b Mehta	17
Mr Tumboowala, b Parakh	20
Mr Oomer, l-b-w, b Kasad	0
Mr A R Bustani, c Postwala, b Engineer..	0
Mr S C Tyabji, c Engineer, b Kasad	4
Mr Sanchawala, b Mehta	10
Mr Daood Nensi, not out	1
Mr Sulemanji, c Engineer, b Kasad	28
Extra ...	1
Total ...	89

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Mr Kirtiker, st Peer Mohamed, b Tumboowala	1
Mr D Driver, c Tumboowala, b M Ali	5
Mr A Wadia, c Bustani, b M Ali	11
Mr Printer J, b Tumboowala ...	0
Mr Parakh, l b w, b Tumboowala	1
Mr Kasad, c Sulemanji, b Tumboowala	6
Mr Daroowala, not out	5
Mr C Mehta, st Peer Mohamed, b Tumboowala	3
Mr Surveyor, c Peer Mohamed, b Tumboowala	0
Mr Engineer, run out	0
Mr Motiwala, st Peer Mohamed, b M Ali..	1
Extras ...	4
Total ...	37

For the Islamite Mr. Tumboowala took 6 wickets for 14 runs, and for Xavierites, Mr. Motiwala also took 6 for 14 runs.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The following match played on Saturday at Kennedy Sea Face and resulted in a win by Hindu Gymkhana by 123 runs :—

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Mr Spencer, b Talpade	15
Mr Mandviwala, b W Shete	10
Mr Pandit, b W Shete	10
Mr Shete S, b Talpade	2
Mr Lalkaka, c Goonjiker, b Talpade	2
Mr Dhamnsaker, b Talpade	0
Mr Bhambare, run out	28
Mr Land, b Talpade ...	0
Mr Kothare, st b Talpade	6
Mr Spencer M B, b Bhataodeker	7
Mr Bilimoria, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	85

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Vijayaker, c Spencer, b Kothare	7
Mr D K Telang, not out	112
Mr Nadkerni, b Khotare	4
Mr Talpade, to bat.	
Mr Thakur, to bat.	
Mr W Shete, b Kothare	21
Mr Dalvi, not out	19
Mr Bhataodeker, to bat.	
Mr Goonjiker, b Kothare	9
Mr Goradin, to bat.	
Mr. Rai, b Pandit	15
Extras	21
Total	208

FRIENDS' UNION C. C. vs. HINDU GYMKHANA

The following match played on Sunday at Kennedy Sea Face grounds and resulted in a win by Friends' Union C. C. by 169 runs :—

FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

First Innings.

Mr S D Thakur, c Mehta, b Kothare	26
Mr D N Telang, b Pandit	54
Mr W G Shete, b Kothare	0
Mr D A Shete, b Kothare	42
Mr Shivram, c Diveker, b Mehta	31
Mr W B Talpade, b Mehta	9
Mr Bhataodeker, c Daderker, b Mehta	6
Mr S A Shete, sr, did not bat	
Mr S A Shete, jr, not out	9
Mr N H Kharwa, did not bat	
Mr M R Deo, not out ..	25
Extras	9
Total	211

HINDU GYMKHANA CLUB.

First Innings.

Mr C V Mehta, b Bhataodeker	7
Mr Kirtiker, l b w Talpade	3
Mr P Vijayaker, b Talpade	5
Mr Diveker, b Bhataodeker	0
Mr Parshottam, c W Shete, b Bhataodeker	8
Mr Daderker, c Bhataodeker, b Talpade ...	0
Mr Kohthare, c Shette, jr, b Talpade	2
Mr Goradin, c Thakur, b Bhataodeker	0
Mr Pandit, not out	7
Mr Merchant, c Thakur, b Talpade	0
Mr M Vijayaker, c Deo, b Bhataodeker	0
Extras	10
Total	42

PARIS LADIES' BALLOON FETE.

"Stella" is the evening name of a new aero club for ladies, which has just given a picturesque ballooning fete at Saint Cloud. Six aerostats, with ladylike names, were "of the fete," being called respectively "the Blue Cornflowers," "the Roses," "the Daisies," "the Peonies," "the Pinks," and "the Hydrangeas." Each, of course, had ladies on board but only one, "the Blue Cornflowers," was entirely "manned" by women, the captain being Madame Surcouf, president of the Stellar Club, who took with her two friends. She was the only member who felt equal to soaring without a man on board, and she is, of course, an aeronaut of long experience. The "Blue Cornflowers" balloon was naturally given the send-off first, the five others being all captained by men, who included Count G. de Castillon de Saint-Victor, and M. Bleriot, the aviator on whom the Institute of France has just bestowed a prize of £2,000. Each balloon was wreathed with the flowers whose name it bore. The daring ladies all landed safely after journeys of a couple of hours or so. Madame Surcouf captained her balloon over a distance of some seventy miles. All the aerostats came down south-west of Paris as the wind was blowing from the north-east. The only lady captain seems to have achieved the distinction of piloting her balloon furthest, but the outing was not in any way a race.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

Judge's Opinion Upheld.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. TUKURAM SUKHARAM BHANGEE.

For the Crown :—Mr. G. S. Rao, acting Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of a reference made to the Court by Mr. K. W. Barlee, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, submitting his proceedings in this case, wherein he disagreed with the jury's unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide. The accused was charged with the offence of culpable homicide, or grievous hurt, or hurt; and the Sessions Judge was of opinion that the accused was guilty of simple hurt only.

It appeared that on the 28th January last, Dagdi, wife of one Mavji, a woman of thirty years, apparently strong and in good health, was reaping wheat in her field. With her were her mother and her husband's stepmother, also a boy of six or seven years and a baby. Accused, with his men, was working in the next field. About 10 a. m., a she-buffalo belonging to the accused strayed into the deceased's field. Deceased began to quarrel with and abused accused's brother and his wife. Accused thereupon came down into deceased's field and kicked deceased on the waist, knocking her down. Deceased got up and caught hold of accused's "bandi," whilst he caught her "sarri" and knocked her down again on her back. He then beat her with his fists and shoes from her head to her thighs. The accused went off while the deceased was gasping and showing the whites of her eyes. They fetched her water, but she expired almost at once. The jury, the Sessions Judge remarked, had to decide whether Dagdi died from the effects of blows given by accused, and if so, whether his offence amounted to culpable homicide, or to hurt, grievous or simple.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of culpable homicide. Mr. Barlee was of opinion that the offence committed was merely simple hurt. In making the reference, he suggested that, considering the brutality of the assault, the maximum term of imprisonment under Section 323 should be awarded.

Agreeing with the Sessions Judge, and differing from the unanimous verdict of the jury, their Lordships convicted the accused of causing simple hurt, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

DISSOLUTION OF A PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Beaman.

KISANDAS RUPCHAND AND ANOTHER VS. RACHAPPA VITHOBA SHILVANT AND TWO OTHERS.

For Defendant-appellants :—Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. Gharpure.

For Plaintiff respondents.—The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Dandeker.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur. In this case the defendants were sued for the dissolution of an alleged partnership business. The allegation of the plaintiffs was that it was settled between plaintiffs and defendants to start a partnership business under the name of "Yeshwant Kisandas" and that defendants were to be solely responsible for the management of the firm and plaintiffs had to supply a capital of Rs. 4,001 to defendants and was to receive Rs. 351 a year in lieu of interest and profits and that the arrangement was to last for five years after which period, defendants were to return the whole amount in cloth and cash. The substantial defences were that the alleged partnership was never agreed to or undertaken and that the plaintiffs did not receive Rs. 4,001 or any other sum as capital. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Karmala, who dismissed it with costs. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholapur, reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and directed that plaintiffs should recover from the defendants Rs. 4,001 with interest. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, while disposing of the appeal, observed in a very long judgment, that the chief question involved in the case was whether the Lower Court's order allowing the amendment of the plaint should be disturbed. For the appellants it was urged that the amendment should have been returned because the effect of allowing it was to deprive the defendants of their defence of limitation, the debt being barred at the time of the amendment. After minutely examining the particular facts of the case in the light of the accepted principles which govern the admissibility of amendments, his Lordship came to the conclusion that it was open to the Lower Appelate Court to allow the amendment. The decree of the Lower Court was therefore confirmed and the appeal dismissed with costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, while agreeing with the above view, said that a careful analysis of the leading English cases would show that amendments of pleadings would always be allowed unless those amendments would place the other party at disadvantage for which he could not be adequately compensated by costs. That was, his Lordship remarked, a rule of practice or a rule of conduct, not of positive law. In the opinion of his Lordship, two simple tests should be applied in order to ascertain whether a given case was within the principle. First, could the party asking to amend obtain the same quantity of relief without the amendement. If not, the propesed amendment would place the other party at a disadvantage. Secondly, could the party thus placed at a disadvantage be compensated for it by costs? If not, the amendment ought not, unless the case was so peculiar as to be taken out of the scope of the rule to be allowed. After examining these principles, his Lordship held that in the present appeal the circumstances were so peculiar that it might properly be accepted.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

MOHAN LALDAS VS. JOSHI BAPUJI GHELABHAI.

For the Defendant-appellant.—Mr. T. R. Desai.

For the Plaintiff-respondent.—Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai.

The plaintiff applicant had applied for execution of the decree in suit No. 173 of 1900. The Subordinate Judge threw it out with costs on the preliminary point of limitation. The Darkhasht No. 393 of 1906 was decided by the District Judge of Ahmedabad, who reversed the order of the Court of first instance on the preliminary point, and remanded the case under Section 562 of the Civil Procedure Code for trial on its merits. He allowed the decree-holder the costs of the appeal. An appeal was admitted in the High Court from the District Judge's decision on the ground that he should have held that the plaintiff's Darkhasht, being evidently three years after the date of the decree, was time barred.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in setting aside the District Judge's order, and in allowing the appeal in favour of the appellant with costs throughout, observed that the decree was passed on 3rd September, 1901. On 31st July, 1903, the judgment-creditor applied for execution and requested the Court to issue a warrant of attachment. Twice was the notice returned unserved; ultimately it was served on 11th November 1903. The warrant was issued on 16th November. On 9th December following, the Court endorsed on the application for execution a note that a third person had undertaken to pay a certain sum of money, in consequence of which the judgment-creditor did not wish to proceed with the execution. On 7th November, 1906, this present application was made. It was admittedly out of time unless it could be saved by some steps taken in aid of the execution after 31st July, 1903. The affidavit of service of 11th November, 1903, could not fairly be considered as an application in aid of the execution. This construction could not be extended to the Court's endorsement of 9th December, 1903. For, professedly that endorsement constituted not "a step in aid of," but a step in hindrance of, or in actual stoppage of, the execution; for its purport was that the creditor did not wish to proceed to execute the warrant.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Acquittal of the Accused.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Beaman.

IMPERATOR VS. ZENA. WIFE OF BALA AND FIVE OTHERS.

For three accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 :—Mr. Robertson with Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar.

For the Crown :—Mr. G. S. Rao, Acting Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeals from Satara of the six accused.

They were convicted by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Assistant Judge of Satara, of forging the will of one Aba, who was stated to have died of a snake-bite on the Dassera Day (18th October) in 1904. No. 1 was sentenced to three years', Nos. 2, 3 and 4 each to five years', and Nos. 5 and 6 each to seven years', rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in ordering the acquittal of the accused, observed that the convictions had been mainly grounded by Mr. Ferrers on certain judgments pronounced in a certain civil suit. These had largely influenced the mind of the Sessions Judge towards the convictions. No doubt there were several points of suspicion in the case as the Government Pleader had pointed out. But in criminal charges suspicions were different from proofs. No amount of suspicion could take the place of positive evidence. His Lordship did not therefore pursue the learned Government Pleader's discussion on these matters of suspicion. The appellants were entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Justice Beaman concurring in the order, remarked that he felt from the commencement of the argument that the contents of the civil judgments were inadmissible in evidence, not only because they were civil judgments, but they were not the judgments effecting the parties in a criminal trial, according to Mahomed Amin vs. Hasan Mahomed, reported in Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, volume 31, at page 143. Zana's privilege precluded any primary evidence being given of the contents of their documents. If a counsel might not dispose of the contents of a document given to him by his client it ought to be too clear to admit of an argument that the same principle would prevent his clerk giving a copy of it. Eliminating, therefore, that part of the evidence altogether as improperly admitted on the record, there only remained the conflicting testimony of witness on both sides, with certain probabilities which might appear in different minds of varying degrees of strength.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED THROWING SULPHURIC ACID.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Inspector Spiers charged one Luxman Dhondiba with causing grievous hurt by means of sulphuric acid thrown on Kashiram Ranchod and Narbheram Vithal. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was a servant of the complainants, was dismissed their service as he was found drunk and neglecting his work. The next day, on the 16th of June last, the accused appeared up at the Crawford Market with a bottle of sulphuric acid and threw the contents on the complainants, who were burnt all over the face and whose eyes were affected. Medical evidence showed that in the case of Kashiram the eye-sight would be permanently defective, and in the case of the other complainant the face was permanently disfigured. Inspector Spiers, who asked for a committal of the case to the Sessions, stated that the acid was examined by the Chemical Analyser and found to be strongly corrosive. The offence, he said, was a serious one and had created quite a scare in the Crawford Market, as it was thought that corrosive substances like the one the accused had used could be had very easily in the bazaar. If his Worship tried the case himself and convicted the accused, he would ask for an exemplary punishment, or he would ask for a committal of the case to the Sessions. It could not be said for certain as yet whether Kashiram was likely to lose his eye-sight or not.

His Worship committed the case to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

TRESPASS IN A SHIP'S MESS-ROOM.

Sub-Inspector Miller charged Augustus Hunt, a fireman on board the s.s. "Berbera" with trespass. The charge against the accused was that about half-past two o'clock on Saturday the accused was seen by Mr. J. Osborne, the second engineer, in the engine mess-room and being questioned why he was there, he could not give a satisfactory explanation. The accused said he was drunk and he did not know why he had gone there. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

ASSAULTING AN ABKARI INSPECTOR.

Inspector Jones charged Tyabali Tajbhai, a Borah, with assaulting Abkari Inspector Kuverji Darashah while in the execution of his duty. It appeared from evidence that on the 25th June, Mr. Kuverji and some other officers and men of the Excise Department drove up in closed gharries to the corner of the Chimna Butcher Street and got down. They saw a Borah running away. They pursued him and the complainant succeeded in stopping him. The accused then came up and tried to get the other man off. As the complainant would not let him off, the accused picked up a bamboo and raised it to strike the complainant when the latter let go his hold of the man to avoid the blow. The man ran away, but the accused was arrested. The complainant states that the Chimna Butcher Street was one of the localities where cocaine was sold, and his object in seizing the Borah was to search. The accused pleaded guilty and said he was drunk at the time. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. Balkrishna Vasudeo (Chairman), and D. G. Sukhadwalla.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. Shantaram Vithal (Chairman), and Mr. Kalyandas Keshavdas.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 30 cases, many of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay (Chairman), and R. B. Mantri.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LATEST MILLINERY.

It is in the beauty of its sweeping curves, rather than in any distinctive novelty of outline, that the chief charm of the new millinery lies. The wide brims, turned up on one side, and caught against the crown, now with a cockade rosette in velvet ribbon, and now with a cluster of sharply pointed wings, are so ingeniously curved on the opposite side that they make a most delightful background, alike for the face and the coiffure of the wearer. A large hat in black crinoline, carried out in this shape, with a gown in vieux-rose Shantung silk, looks particularly pretty lined under the brim with flat folds of vieux-rose areoplane, and trimmed with a number of long ostrich feathers in the same soft shade as the lining. The brim is caught against the crown with a large cabochon of fine jet. Another very effective hat in black crinoline, which will be worn with an embroidered lingerie dress in fine white muslin, is made in a new shape, with a large crown, which is also low and flat and a wide and very flexible brim. Lying close to the crown, and almost entirely concealing the brim, there are two long ostrich feathers, chosen in a pale shade of forget-me-not blue, and having the stems caught together by a cluster of snow-white gardenias, surrounded by glossy green leaves. For wearing with tailor-made coats and skirts, in Shantung or in summer tweeds, hats in a Cavalier shape will be greatly in request, made in fine Dunstable straw, with high, square crowns and brims that curve sharply on one side, while they fit down closely over hair on the other. These hats are trimmed quite simply with a wide band of moire sash ribbon, which is draped round the crown and then tied in a very large bow on one side, where it rests upon the up-turned brim.

GOWNS FOR THE COURTS.

To judge from the beautiful frocks which have been prepared for the coming Courts, writes a London lady, those functions of State will be even more brilliant than were the similar gatherings early in the season. Among the new trains there are some which are made in magnificent brocades, woven with gold and silver threads and having the floral designs shown in the brocade itself elaborately jewelled with brightly coloured stones. Other trains again in soft white sation are bordered along one side and across the end with wounderful embroideries representing clusters of giant iris blossom and foliage worked partly in silver and white floss silk, and partly in crystal bugles threaded with silver. A very lovely Court gown which will be worn with a white satin train, embroidered in this way with iris blossom, is made in pale iris-purple chiffon, arranged over a lining of silver tissue, and lighty embroidered round the hem, with a similar design to that which appears upon the train, but werked only in outline and in very fine threads of silver. The soft draperies of chiffon are held in, just above the line of the waist, with a belt formed of an open trellis-work of diamonds, while a similar trellis design, but on a smaller scale, outlines the decolletage, and borders the short sleeves. A bouquet of pale purple iris tied with silver ribbons will be carried with this toilette. For a tall, fair debutante, a charming Court gown has been made in white silk net over soft white satin, arranged with quite a full skirt, embroidered near the hem with a design of white wild roses and sweet briar, worked entirely in white floss silk, with only a faint touch of silver here and there. At the waist there are folded silver ribbons, and the bodice, which is prettily arranged with fichu folds of net, is finished with a tucker of Alencon lace, run through with a narrow silver ribbon. The train which will be worn with this dainty gown is of white satin, lined with white mousseline de soie, and turned back at the end, with clusters and sprays of wild roses and sweet briar tied with loops of white chiffon.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Both monsoon currents remain fairly active and the rainfall has been general, or nearly general on the coast of Burma, the West Coast of the Peninsula, in the North-East of India, the United Provinces and Central parts of the country, but only a few heavy falls are reported. Berhampore had three inches; Cawnpore and Mainpuri, four; and Lucknow and Agra, one and half.

The temperature is lower than usual in the west of the United Provinces and the neighbouring districts. The clouds have decreased in North-East of India and increased in Rajputana.

The forecast gives a nearly general rainfall in the North-East of India, the United Provinces, East Rajputana, the coast of Burma, the West Coast of the Peninsula and local in the East Punjab and Central parts of the country.

Arabian Sea report.—The mail steamer leaving Aden on the 27th ultimo experienced monsoon winds of average strength in the western half of the Arabian Sea and of more than average strength in the eastern half.

SIMLA, JULY 4.

The rainfall has increased in Northern India and extended as far North as Rawalpindi. It has, however, decreased on the West Coast of the Peninsula. Jubbulpore, Jaipur, and Dehra Dun had three inches; Sambalpur, Gaya, Seoni, Sambhar and Chakrata, two; and Rawalpindi, one and a half.

The forecast states that no important change are likely in the distribution of the rainfall.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	26·77	23·78	26·73	17·67
Sunday, 4th July	0·99	1·80	1·82	0·22
Total	27·76	25·58	28·55	17·89
Same date last year	26·69	25·23	2[illegible]·85	20·47

CUMBALLA HILL.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 2.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	4·00	27·69	20·00	24·25

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd July, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa reports 0·19 inch of rain. Skies are clear in South-West Punjab but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect in the central and south-eastern district; night temperature is in excess in the South-West Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 0·43 inch Cawnpore 4·14, inches Mainpuri 4·10 inches, Agra 1 35 inches and Jhansi 1·21 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is low, especially during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0-30 inch of rain. Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly clouded in West Rajputana but heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except at Kotah where it continues low during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Saugor has had 0·85 inch, Khandwa 0·14 inch, Akola 0-31 inch, Amraoti 0·17 inch, Raipur 0·13 inch and Chanda 0·22 inch. Skies continue heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay records 0·22 inch, Ratnagiri 0·44 inch, Mormugao 1·10 inches, and Karwar 0·27 inch. Skies are generally only moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Malegaon has had 0.21 inch Poona 0·73 inches, Belgaum 1·41 inches and Aurangabad 0·61 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect but night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general and heavy in the West United Provinces and nearly general but light in the Central Provinces and on the West Coast. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and isolated showers have occurred in the Punjab and Rajputana. Cloud has decreased slightly on the West Coast but skies remain heavily clouded in the Deccan, the central parts of the country, Rajputana and North Gujarat. Wind directions continue irregular in South Malabar.

The trough of low pressure has moved southward and easterly winds are reported along the foot of the Himalayas.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, the United Provinces, and local rain in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls are likely in the East Punjab and Rajputana.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 24th June to date.
Bushire (2nd)	92·1	85·1	...	...
Jask (2nd)	96·8	86·8	...	...
Muskat (2nd)	97·3	90·6	...	...
Multan	108·3	89·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	101·9	85·9	...	2·70
Lahore	97·9	83·7	...	4·10
Sirsa	98·3	?	0·19	2·41
Ambala	97·5	82·0	...	4·04
Delhi	87·7	79·2	...	8·95
Agra	88·5	77·5	1·35	3·52
Mainpuri	80·3	76·0	4·10	10·72
Jhansi	87·5	77·5	1·21	6·98
Cawnpore	80·6	75·5	4·14	12·25
Allahabad	85 6	76·5	0·43	16·39
Jacobabad	111·1	85·8	...	0·01
Karachi	90·5	83·0	...	0·01
Ajmer	95·9	82·2	...	5·86
Jaipur	91·7	78·6	...	2·62
Kotah	90·0	81·1	0·30	9·04
Bhuj	90·1	79·5	...	2·81
Dwarka	87·8	81·7	...	12·08
Veraval	88·7	80·3	0·01	5·26
Rajkot	93·4	77·7	...	4·96
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	77·5	...	8·14
Surat	85·1	80·1	0·03	14 77
Ahmedabad	92·6	77·7	...	8·58
Deesa	100·8	78·4	...	1 04
Neemuch	92·5	77·3	...	3·15
Indore	84·1	74·1	0·05	4·92
Jubbulpore	89·0	76 3	...	4·50
Saugor	86·1	73·0	0·85	11·18
Hoshangabad	87·6	74·4	0·05	5·25
Khandwa	85·2	74 6	0·14	4·83
Akola	82·7	74·6	0·31	6·58
Amraoti	86·8	72·8	0 17	6·02
Nagpur	89 6	75·3	...	8·03
Chanda	88·0	75·0	0·32	6·83
Raipur	84·2	73 6	0·13	8·44
Bombay	84·1	78 5	0·22	17·89
Ratnagiri	84·3	70·4	0·44	34·05
Mormugao	82·5	74·2	0·10	26·28
Karwar	83·3	73·5	0·27	44·74
Malegaon	87·4	73·1	0·21	5·36
Ahamednagar	81·9	70·5	0·01	4·13
Poona	77·0	72·8	0·73	4·98
Sholapur	87·8	74·9	...	13·45
Bijapur	82·2	72·2	...	4·07
Belgaum	71·3	66·6	1·41	9·32
Aurangabad	80 2	70·2	0·61	10·53
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	85·3	73·7	...	6·62
Mangalore	85·2	78·4	0·09	45·11
Calicut	78·8	73·6	1·20	38·91
Cochin	83·7	74·8	0·33	23·62
Colombo	86·0	78·5	0·08	3·91
Masulipatam	88·3	79·1	...	2·99
Bellary	88·0	76·3	...	0·12
Cuddapah	98 2	77·6	...	2·11
Madras	93 0	75·0	...	1·97
Bangalore	83·8	65·3	...	0·46
Coimbatore	86·9	71·8	0·07	1·33
Trichinopoly	97·6	78·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	95·9	77·0	...	0·22

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd July was 29·616 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Loan for Reinforcements.

By six votes to five the Madrid Council of Ministers has approved an extraordinary credit of over 3,250,000 pesetas, which the Minister of War requires for reinforcements for Melilla, in view of possible events. Only the Liberal Councillors voted against the loan. Before leaving for Granada recently, Senor Moret, the chief of the Liberal party stated to an interviewer that he was entirely opposed to an adventurous policy in Morocco, from which Spain could derive no benefit.

The Council of Ministers met the other day, and, as the Press is carrying on a violent campaign against the Government's Moroccan policy, the following official Note was issued for the purpose of calming public opinion :

The Council of Ministers has duly taken note of the opinions expressed regarding Moroccan affairs, and regrets that upon suppositions which are completely foreign to the truth, public opinion is much preoccupied by the action of the Government, which is only concerned with the welfare of national interests quite apart from the divergences of political parties. The conduct observed by the Government during the last two and a half years without any variation of its policy should suffice to prevent any credence being given to news spread broadcast, attributing to the Government designs quite contrary to those which it has adopted precisely at a time when there are no motives either for rectifying or regretting such conduct. What is really happening in the regions close to our posts in Nortern Morocco is the following. The effective authority of the Sultan is not apparent, and those treaties in which Spain is privately interested have been cast aside. The Moors who are responsible for the damage which we suffer show a friendly disposition towards Spain, and solicit intervention against other Moors, so that a stop may be put to the existing state of anarchy and the paralysation of works which are beneficial to everybody. Spain is bound to defend her rights and legitimate interests and, in the actual state of things to supply the deficiency of the Sultan's authority in the regions alluded to. The Government should therefore take all due precautions to comply with Spain's obligations, without such step affording any basis for wrong constructions.

Senor Sanchez Toca, ex-Minister and Privy Councillor, has declared that 2,000,000 pesetas will be spent in purchasing mules for transport and that France has asked Spain to send 16,000 men to the Riff. The Press continues to publish long columns on Morocco, and a certain amount of anxiety is the result. Despite all this, however, I believe that prudence will triumph, and that all the preparations will be reduced to reinforcing the garrisons at Melilla and Ceuta. At Melilla everything is quiet, and work in the mines is proceeding in a normal manner.

BY THE WAY.

BLOWS THAT GLANCE ASIDE.

The Finance Bill debate has concluded with th usual machine-like majority for the Government. Few Government measures of recent years have provoked such hostile criticism from the Ministerial benches, but when it came to a division the owners of discordant voices united to make a rather grudging harmony. As Mr. Balfour pointed out, the Bill is full to the lips of inconsistencies. To encourage thrift an additional tax is put on savings. To encourage the return to the land landowners are to be impoverished by the imposition of heavier estate duties, while the transfer of land is to be made more onerous than before. Everybody, except the Chancellor of the Exchequer, knows that these class taxes ultimately fall not on the class which is the object of his suspicion and dislike but on the class below, who are dependent on those above for employment. Dismissals of employees have already followed as the natural result of this Budget, but from a Government which regards employment as of less importance than the cheapness which is really waste, such considerations are naturally of little moment. As a matter of immediate interest, it is an interesting question whether Fulham Palace Park, with its unsurpassable opportunities for great pageants, will be able to survive the new tax on unoccupied land. Just as the first blow aimed at Becket fell on his retainer, so the blow aimed at such properties as the park will fall with double weight on Fulham itself.

SOUTHERN SHOCKS.

The public mind is satiated with earthquakes. After Messina it would be difficult to effect any great surprise. But at any other time the tragedies in the South of France would be sufficiently alarming. Were they the first of the kind within a few years, the destruction they have wrought would seem terrible. As it is the deathroll of less than a hundred appears comparatively trifling. The consequences of the disaster, however, do not end with death and physical injury, but will be extended to the livelihoods of the people. The shock has been felt over a great part of the playground of Europe. Mont Blanc itself is said to have been shaken, and the glories of Avignon have been threatened. The extent of the damage done in the City of the Popes cannot yet be fully ascertained. Provence and the Riviera may be devastated, if not by the earthquake, by its results in men's fear and trembling. People will not as a rule take their holidays in districts which have suffered such catastrophe. Many holiday plans may be amended in tribute to the power of the earthquake, and though the Riviera may not suffer immediately, the season being over, it may take some time to bring the holiday-maker to his normal view of the South of France and Italy. And when visitors fall off, the people who get their living from them will have to face another kind of ruin than that produced by Nature.

THE DEMOCRATIC ART.

The Eisteddfod supplied Mr. Balfour with a subject after his own heart. In his praise of music ran a strain of enthusiasm which is not always the companion of a subtle brain. There could not be a gift, he said, which carried with it higher pleasures—pleasures more easy of attainment, pleasures which had no after-sting and no after-taste of evil, but which raised and must raise the whole level of civilised pleasure among the people who practised them. Mr. Balfour might have added that we show a considerable neglect of music as an item of education. Almost everybody appreciates it, yet how few, get the cultivation of taste which enables them to love the highest when they hear it! On the other hand given a more suitable opportunity, Mr. Balfour might have corrected the popular error that all music is elevating. It is not. Music is as capable of being made a corrupting influence as pictorial art and literature. There is music which degrades the feelings as well as music which refines. But the subject is a big one, and Mr. Balfour was wise in confining his comparison between music and the other arts to the plain and rather obstructive feature of its democracy. Pictures, even in gallaries open to all, lose something from the absence of their original setting. "They are not lived with as pictures ought to be," whereas "music is subject to no such limitations." We do not have to find £80,000 to prevent its going out of the country. It is the one thing with which foreign countries supply us liberally. And as to living with it, the cottage or villa piano is always present to prove the close relation between music and domesticity.

DAVID.

Recently we all wondered whether Mr. Asquith would find his way out of the murmurs of a Welsh rebellion by putting Mr. Lloyd-George up to answer the malcontents. That is just what he has done, and the honeyed phrases of the Chancellor have so charmed the wrath of the rebels that, going in as a deputation pledged to die in the last ditch or the Opposition lobby in defence of their right to waste time of the Commons with a Disestablishment Bill which the Lords will not pass, they came out smiling urbanely at the dear prospect of seeing their long-deferred panacea given real prominence—next session. After this Mr. George should surely play the part of David harping to Soul as an interlude in the great Eiesteddfod which has some character of national pageantry. Failing that, the Eiesteddfod might turn itself into an engine of nationalist destruction, and, with strange cries set to wild music, cheer on the urbane rebels to a fresh rehearsal of their grievances and a more vertebrate attack.

THE GRANDEST MEDICINE.

In emphasising the valuable effect of the Daylight Saving Bill in his evidence before the Select Committee, Sir Thomas Barlow only repeated what the supporters of the Bill have urged with untiring persistency. Experts and laymen, we are all worshippers of the sun, the King of the East, who, "girt With song and flame and fragrance slowly lifts His golden feet on these empurpled stairs That climb into the windy halls of heaven." Sunlight kills bacterio in something under ten minutes, and alone makes life possible in tropical towns such as Casa Blanca that are innocent of sanitation. It is sunlight that checks the ravages of consumption. The foe of everything hateful, the friend of everything beautiful in nature, even inanimate things are stirred to action by its adorable rays; even churth steeples, architects tell us, move very slightly round in the course of the day, as if the side first warmed was determined to get as much sun as it could. It is their life in the air, such as it is, of London streets, in the sunshine, such as it is, which filters through London smoke, that keeps little East Enders as well as they are. To each and all the Daylight Bill offers larger doses of this supreme medicine.

BRAVO!

Crushing as is the result of the second Test Match, good sportsmen cannot be sorry to see the Australians making so good a show. Granted that England suffered badly from the absence of a fast bowler—granted also that the wicket justified Noble's policy in allowing his opponents to bat, and that therefore the winning of the toss was an advantage well secured—it must be admitted that the Australian batsmen did much to redeem themselves from any shadow under which they might have fallen. Ransford's was a notable score, and the more creditable in one comparatively unfamiliar with Test Matches. The visitors need such encouragement as their victory gives to them, and English cricketers will not grudge it them.

THE CALL OF THE ICE.

There was a promptitude in Lieutenant Shackleton's appreciation of Lord Halsbury's charming sentences of welcome which will mystify those who labour under inexperience of the Polar regions. Lord Halsbury had referred to the dangers which awaited the returned explorers—dangers of hospitality. Lieutenant Shackleton said frankly in his reply that he and his companions were already tired of the pleasures and luxuries of civilisation, and were ready to go back. The force of contrast may be a reason for the strength of the remark. After so long an intimacy with the intense quietudes of Nature the roar of London must be more than a little wearying. Yet there is no ground for supposing that in a few weeks' time Lieutenant Shackleton will have changed his mind. He cannot unfortunately convince everybody of the fascination of eternal ice and snow. But his tribute to the "something which appeals to your heart much more than London or the pleasures and luxuries of life" had the very throb of reality. What is it which makes the wild desolate places of earth so attractive to the explorer could tell us. If we were to hazard a guess at the mystery, we should say the charm lies in the exhilaration of encountering the unknown, of putting oneself against the strange and the savage, in the assurance that man is lord of all, however hard he may have to fight for his kingdom.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

TO STUDY BIRD MIGRATION.

Although much light has been recently thrown on bird migration, there still remain many unsettled points. The information collected from the various lighthouses and lightships round our coasts has clearly established the general facts but many details as to where and how individual species spend the winter have still to be settled. The moot question as to whether individual birds always return to the same locality to nest, still awaits definite solution. To clear up these, and other questions of detail, an interesting scheme has been started by the Zoological Department of the University of Aberdeen.

RINGED BIRDS.

In a letter to the Press Professor Thomson explains the scheme, and shows how every one may take part in it. A migratory bird, swallow, nightingale, cuckoo, etc., either adult or nestling, having been captured, a light aluminium ring is to be placed on its foot. This ring bears the inscription "Aberdeen University," or the abbreviation, "Abdn. Univ," and a number. The bird having been ringed it is requested that a full record be kept by the capturer as to species, date, locality, etc. Any one finding such a ringed bird is requested to send the ring with full particulars to Aberdeen University. Any one willing to take part in this important work may obtain rings on application to Professor Thomson.

DOES THE CUCKOO DESTROY EGGS?

The charge against the cuckoo in the old rhyme that it sucks "little birds' eggs to make its voice clear," has been held by modern naturalists generally to be a libel. In a communication to the "Field" Mr. Davenport, of Little Easton, Dunmow, Essex, revives the charge against the female cuckoo. He brings forward evidence to show that she, at any rate, destroys some of the eggs of the foster parents whom she honours with the charge of her own. Having had under observation three reed warblers' nests, in each of which a cuckoo had deposited an egg, he found some of the eggs of the former missing. The reed warbler usually lays four eggs in a clutch, and in one of the nests one was missing, and in the second two. The third contained only the cuckoo's egg. Mr. Davenport was apparently not an eye-witness of the dustruction of the eggs, yet he seems to consider the evidence against the cuckoo conclusive. It must be remembered, however, that according to some observers, the foster parents themselves have been seen to assist in throwing out their own eggs and young.

LOCUST-FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa is infested with two species of locusts known respectively as the "Redwing" and the "Brown." The former is the larger insect, and seems identical, or nearly so, with the locust of North Africa, and may be called the Eastern locust. The "Brown" is the Western locust. Although their geographical ranges are distinct, yet, owing to winds, etc., their areas many overlap. Thus in the summer of 1907-8 Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and Rhodesia were visited by both species.

"VOETGANGERS."

A report of the Committee of the South African Locust Bureau shows what is being done to fight the plague. It is in the larval stage, when they are locally known as Voetgangers, that the locusts do most harm. The "Brown" locust lays earlier in the season than the other, but the eggs do not hatch until there is sufficient moisture. It has been said that they may lie dormant for ten years, and it has been show by actual experiment that they will hatch after five years. The eggs of the "Redwing," on the other hand, which are laid later in the year, hatch in thirty days. In Natal it is stated that numerous egg parasites help to keep down their numbers. Spraying with a mixture of arsenite of soda and sugar has been found to be the most efficient means of destruction.

THE TREND OF CHEMISTRY.

The status and relation of chemistry—the science most lately in the public eye—have undergone most remarkable changes in the last decade. As Lord Rayleigh remarked, not very long ago, the expert opinion is all but contemporary that the great structure of chemistry was complete in all essentials, though an indefinite quantity of work might well be done upon details. Chemists have learnt how to break down every compound into elements; they have disovered the atoms of which the elements are composed, and they have learnt how atoms of elements of different kinds combine in little groups or molecules which form compounds such, for instance, as water. Certain laws of chemical combination were established; it began to be possible to state how the atoms were arranged with each other inside the molecule; it was even possible to make in the laboratory new compounds, some of them extremely valuable in medicine, such as do not occur at all in the laboratory of nature, so far as we know; and, lastly, the chemist was able to make, though doubtless by processes singularly unlike those of the organism, compounds which, according to a former theory, could only be made by the action of life. There was thus some warrant for the estimate of the state of their science which even competent and distinguished chemists held only a quarter of a century ago.

THE REVOLUTION.

Then there came the revolution which still proceeds. So many incredibly foolish things have been said about it—for instance, that the "whole structure of modern chemistry has been swept away at a blow"—as to necessitate the careful choice of words in this connection. The singular thing about a fact is that no other fact can injure it; indeed, in the last resort it will be found—the universe being a universe—that every fact is confirmed by all other facts whatsoever. Thus the discoveries of chemistry stood and stand, but the pure chemist, simply concerned with his test-tubes and his bottles, was utterly overwhelmed and dissipated by the invasion of the physicist—a stern man who thought and worked in terms of energy and electricity, and with mathematical formulæ compared with which the chemist's formulæ of the H_2O type are child's play indeed. Chemistry has become indeed a department of physics. Not merely is the physicist proceeding to explain the chemist's reactions in terms of phisical concepts, but he has actually taken the chemist's cherished atom, "soi disant," indivisible, and has analysed it—an act of which great chemists had formerly declared the inherent impossiblility. The atom was and is the chemical ultimate. The physicist has taken it and found it to be an organism writ small, and is reducing it to a physical ultimate which he calls the electron. Thus the formal indentity and independence of chemistry have been rudely broken down. Need it be said that this process is a triumph for physics and for chemistry and for the human mind, there being only Science in reality, and the existence of the separate sciences being a mere figment, due to human imperfection and without any correspondence whatever to anything in Nature?

IMPORTANCE OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

But the point one desires to make here is that while chemistry has been completetly annexed from below, in its turn it has steadily asserted its claims to empire over realms more complex still. If the older chemistry has become physical chemistry, a department of physics, similarly the sciences of life are becoming departments of chemistry, so that we have a biological or a physiological chemistry of which the importance increases every day. The laws of physics and physical chemistry obtain in every living organism and, which is far more, without them there could be no organism. There is one chemistry of the animal and another of the plant; the former absolutely dependent upon the latter, and the latter upon the sun and the laws of energy. There is a chemistry of species, the difference between one species and another being in the last resort, no doubt, a question of cell chemistry. Twenty living things of twenty different species [illegible] one and the same food material and trans[illegible] into those particular compounds which are [illegible]ristic of themselves and themselves only. (This, by the way, is a point for those who suppose that if a man eats flesh he will become brutal, or that if he eats cabbage he will become vegetable.) Most remarkable of all is the imminent extension of chemistry to biological realms which are perhaps more mysterious and which are certainly more important for human happiness and progress than any other—the realms of heredity and development. Those who are following the great work that is being done, notably in Cambridge, will know that already many of those Mendelian phenomena, the number and significance of which increase as rapidly as they are looked for, can be explained only in terms of the action of ferments and these powers in the cells which produce ferments.

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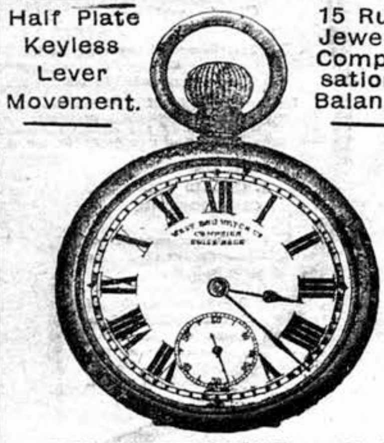

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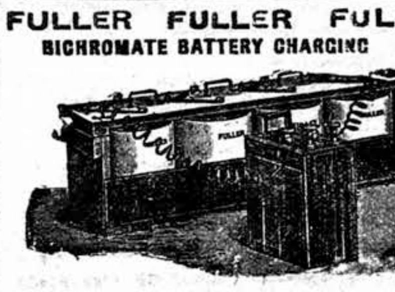

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES—Insipid and Melibes—and complaints skin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 3-8
For Nasal Disease, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 5-10.

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EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 4 8.

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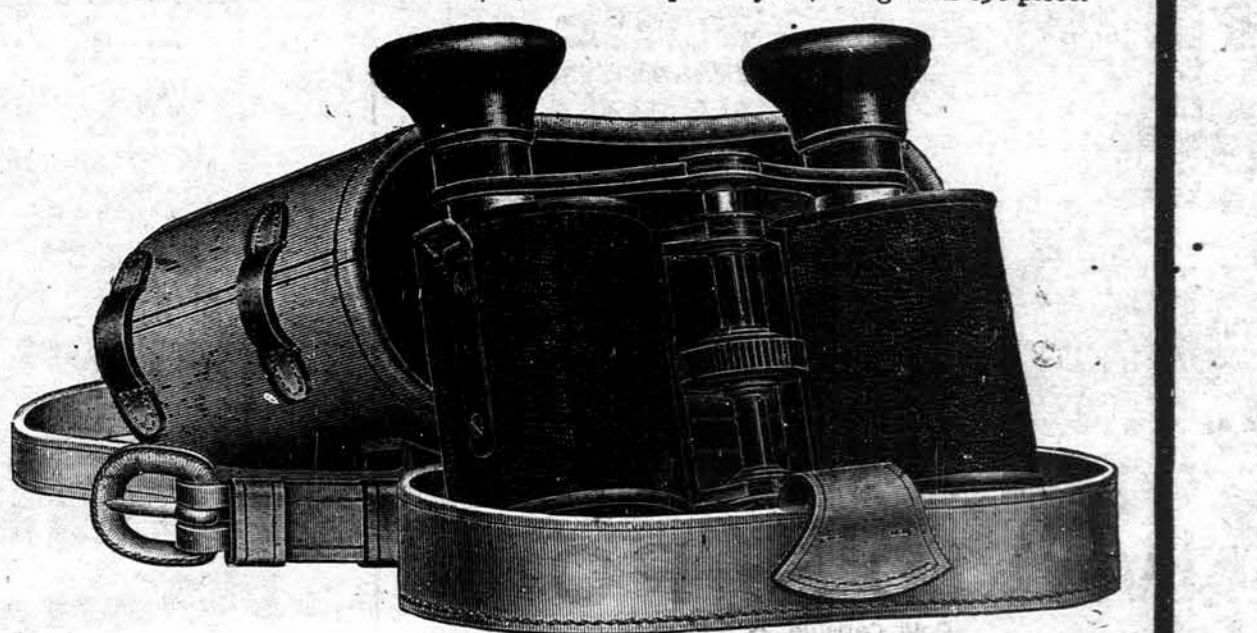

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Complete with solid leather case.
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PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 700,000

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Bombay.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ....$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits....................	Gold $3,468,244·55

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Canton.
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Cebu.
Shanghai.
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Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	" 1,75,000

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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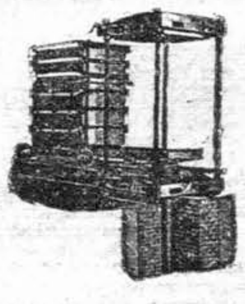

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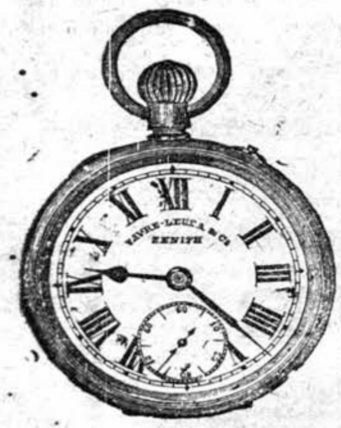

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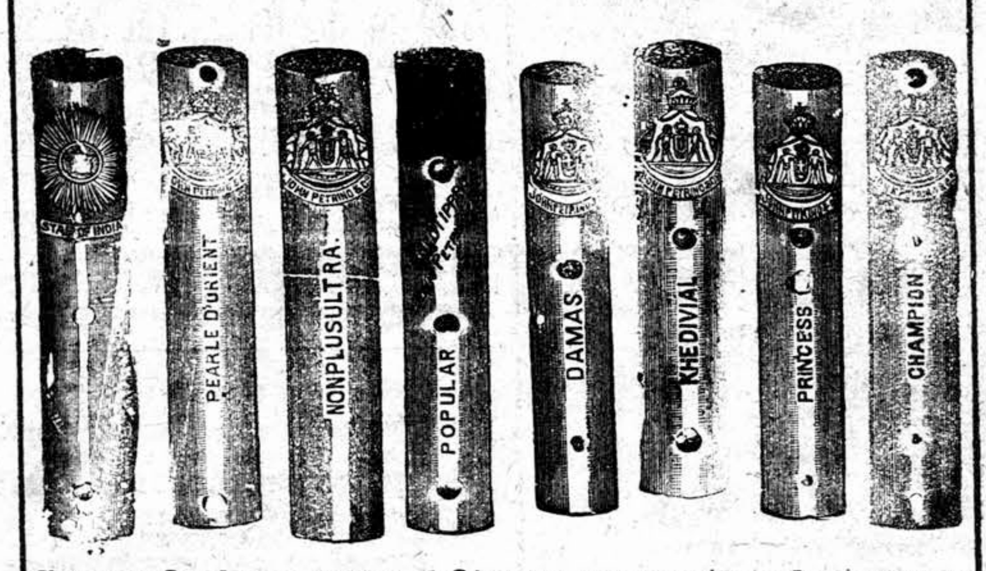

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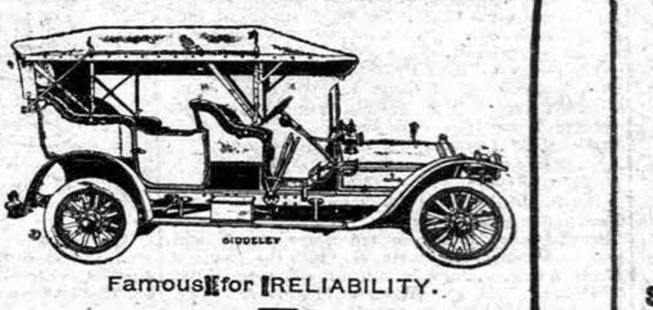

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